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PACT SPOKESMAN ON U.S. TROOP REDUCTION IN EUROPE

AU101414 Paris AFP in English 1408 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Vienna, Oct 10 (AFP) -- Warsaw Pact countries after the 12-year-old talks here with the West on the reduction of conventional forces in central Europe today accused the United States of not wanting to withdraw its troops from Europe.

Ulrich Potrafky, the Warsaw Pact's East German spokesman here, told a press conference after the end of this week's session of the Mutual and Balanced Forces Reduction (MBFR) talks with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation: "There are those in the United States who are not interested in the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Europe." He was referring to an article in the West German daily DIE WELT, quoting a U.S. Defense Department official as saying he could see no circumstances in which a sizeable number of U.S. troops would be withdrawn from Europe. Mr. Potrafky said the American's statements were a "typical example (that) justified doubts about the West's genuine preparedness for an effective reduction."

East German delegation chief Andrei Wieland said the West was "playing for time" in discussing "hypothetical... (and) abstract" questions instead of giving a firm reply to a Warsaw Pact proposal made on February 14. Under that proposal, the United States and the Soviet Union would undertake to reduce their forces in central Europe to 13,000 and 20,000 soldiers respectively, in the year following the signature of a three-year agreement.

SOCIALIST NEWS AGENCIES SESSION OPENS IN VARNA

LD082233 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia Oct 8 (CTK correspondent) -- A conference of directors general of 25 information and press agencies of the socialist countries and states taking the path of socialist development opened in Varna, Bulgaria, today.

The purpose of the conference is to review the results of the work done since the September 1984 session in Ulaanbaatar, and to set new tasks in news agency work and technical advancement.

Sergey Losev, director general of the Soviet agency TASS, stressed in his speech the great responsibility and tasks of the mass media of the socialist countires in the struggle against the danger of nuclear war, the policy of imperialism, all forms of psychological warfare and ideological subversion. He also emphasized the tasks of the news agencies in pre-congress preparations in a number of socialist countries, and in the introduction of new methods of modernization and automation in the interest of peaceful socialist construction.

Otakar Svercina, director general of the Czechoslovak news agency CTK, spoke of questions which the information and news agencies will be solving in the interest of more consistent integration in all spheres of life in the socialist countries.

He submitted proposals for the creation of an organizational base of agencies, for the establishment of a permanent technical and research commission and for coordination of more effective internationalist assistance to the fraternal agencies in countries engaged in revolutionary struggle.

Also meeting in Varna is the council of photo international, the association of photo departments of the news agencies of the socialist countries, which has its centre in Prague.

Vladimir Vipler, director general of the Czechoslovak press agency Orbis, spoke at the 22nd conference of the information and news agencies of the socialist countries in Varna today about the expanding contacts of Orbis with progressive mass media in the capitalist and developing states in exposing the practices of neocolonialism and revanchism, and the danger posed by the U.S. policy to the fate of mankind.

He disclosed that in comparison with 1984, Orbis materials had twice as great publicity abroad this year, especially in Western Europe.

Session Ends

AU101717 Sofia BTA in English 1424 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Varna, October 10 (BTA) -- The 22nd conference of the directors general of the socialist countries' news and press agencies ended here today. Delegates from 25 agencies in 17 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America discussed questions of their further joint cooperation and outlined their role and targets in the exacerbated international situation.

The participants in the meeting emphasised that in the conditions of a mounting war threat and large-scale ideological subversion by imperialism, the socialist information and propaganda agencies must activate and coordinate their efforts in the struggle for peace and poularizing the advantages of the socialist system. They will persevere in expounding and propagandizing the peaceloving policies of the Soviet Union and of the socialist community countries, their principled and constructive proposals on halting the arms race and especially on the prevention of outer space militarization.

The delegations' leaders were received by Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the BCP. He emphasised the notable role and importance of the news and press agencies and stressed the need for a steady improvement of their work, for raising its quality and socio-political effect.

The meeting was attended by Mr Boyan Traykov, BTA director general, and by Mr Stefan Petrov, director general of the Sofia Press Agency.

'INFORMAL' NEGOTIATIONS, TALKS BEGIN 15 OCT

DW151130 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Guenter Leuschner report from Stockholm]

[Text] Representatives of the 35 CSCE states participating in the Stockholm conference on confidence building decided on 14 October to open informal negotiations on 5 topics in two working groups, starting Tuesday. Listen to details provided by our special correspondent Guenter Leuschner:

[Leuschner] So far they have exchanged opinions here, expounded their proposals, and asked questions concerning other ideas, and in this way searched for the contours of potential agreements. Now the contours are to be imbued with substance.

It sounds complicated but, put in more simple terms, it boils down to the desire to begin negotiations now -- though still informally -- starting with the actual editing work, that is, the recording of texts for agreements. This is something new indeed. It is a step forward, even though it does not mean that the differences of opinion over substance have been eliminated. Still, the participants have agreed to start concrete negotiations and, in so doing, to concentrate on areas in which an agreement seems most likely.

The Finnish ambassador, who announced the decision and who shared considerably in its preparation, listed the five topics the working groups will discuss beginning 15 October -- to begin with, the renunciation of force. Then the announcement and observation of various military activities. The five also include restrictive measures, exchanging annual plans on military exercises and troop movements, and, finally, the information, verification, communication, and consultation issues.

Concentration on these topics does not rule out the option of any participant bringing up other proposals like nuclear and chemical weapons-free zones, for example. In any event, something like a negotiating framework has been created. The socialist countries had urged the accord for weeks, saying that time is running out. If the participants, as nearly all of them emphasize, propose to adopt a whole set of confidence-building measures by the time of the opening of the CSCE followup conference in the fall of 1986 in Vienna, work must be accelerated. If it were not possible to do so, it would not be possible to adopt a decision in Vienna on the second phase of the Stockholm conference, which is to deal with direct disarmament measures. Besides, it would not be a good overture for the next followup conference.

Time is short, above all, because the arms race escalates from one day to the next. Measures for greater confidence instead of distrust become constantly more urgent. If it nevertheless takes several weeks some NATO states to overcome their hesitation, it will illustrate some of the difficulties that still loom ahead here. All this notwithstanding, today's decision is a tiny bright spot at this conference.

ENVER HOXHA 77TH BIRTHDAY COMMEMORATED

Alia, Cami Speak at Meeting

AU152204 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 77th birthday of the great and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the AWP Central Committee organized today in the halls of the People's Assembly a national conference devoted to Comrade Enver Hoxha's immortal deeds. The conference was attended by working people from work and production centers, officials from central institutions, leading party and state cadres from 11 districts, and so forth. Those present applauded the entrance of Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Comrade Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, and Girjako Mihali; Vangjel Cerrava, secretary of the AWP Central Committee; and members of the AWP Central Committee, of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and of the government.

Amid applause, Comrade Ramiz Alia delivered the opening speech. Various reports were then delivered to the conference. The first report, delivered by Comrade Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, was entitled: "Enver Hoxha -- a Great Marxist-Leninist Thinker and Revolutionary." Pirro Kondi, AWP Central Committee member and first secretary of the Tirana District AWP Committee, delivered the report entitled "Enver Hoxha -- the Founder, Organizer, and Leader of the AWP." Raqi Madhi, doctor of sciences and coauthor with Shyqyri Ballvora, read out the report entitled: "Enver Hoxha -- Strategist of the National Liberation War and of the People's Revolution."

The morning session was thus concluded. The afternoon session begins at 1700.

Central Committee Museum Decreee

AU150836 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 15 (ATA) -- In order to perpetuate the brilliant figure and glorious epoch of Comrade Enver Hoxha, so that the Communists and all those who grew up, fought and worked in his time, and the coming generations, recall and honour their legendary leader, be educated with his example and teachings, be inspired to defend and carry always further his immortal deed, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, on October 2, 1985, decided:

1. -- To set up in Tirana the museum "Enver Hoxha" as a center of reflecting, studying and propagating the life and revolutionary activity of the great leader of the party and the Albanian people.

2. -- The museum displays the road of the communist formation of Comrade Enver Hoxha, his role as founder and leader of the party, as strategist of the national liberation war and of the triumph of the people's revolution, his contribution to the creation of the unity of the Albanian people in the democratic front, to the establishment and strengthening of the people's power and the creation and modernisation of the People's Army, his merit in the construction on economy and the development of the socialist culture, the elaboration and application of the foreign policy of our party and socialist state. The museum will display the outstanding figure of Comrade Enver Hoxha as Marxist-Leninist thinker and proletarian internationalist.

3. In order to realize this work the central commission with the first secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA Ramiz Alia as chairman and made up of Comrades Adil Carcani, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Foto Cami, Prokop Murra, Nexhmije Hoxha, Shefqet Peci, Pilo Peristeri, Tefta Cami, Farudin Hoxha, Sotir Kocollari, Lumturi Rexha, Mehmet Elezi, Aleks Buda, Pirro Kondi, Dritero Agolli must be created.

The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania.

Cuko at Hoxha Theory Session

AU111345 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 11 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 77th anniversary of the birth of the glorious leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, a scientific session devoted to the theoretical thought of Comrade Enver Hoxha on some problems of the people's revolution and the socialist construction of the country was held in the "V.I. Lenin" higher party school in the capital yesterday.

The session was attended by students and pedagogues of this school and other higher schools, working people of the apparatus of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Lenka Cuko and other comrades.

Stefani, Murra at Military Session

AU011347 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 11 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 77th anniversary of the birth of our beloved and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, the apparatus of the Central Committee of the party, the Institute of the Marxist-Leninist Studies and the military academy organised yesterday a scientific session "The Contribution of Comrade Enver Hoxha to the Further Development of the Marxist-Leninist Studies on the Problems of the Defence and Army" in one of the halls of the central house of the People's Army.

Attending were military men, working people and cadres of the military units, of various scientific institutions, the Ministry of the People's Defence, the Ministry of Home Affairs, central departments and other comrades.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Simon Stefani, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the party andminister of the people's defence, Comrade Prokop Murra, the president of the Academy of Science, Prof. Aleks Buda and other comrades.

Labor, Economic, Agriculture Sessions

AU121641 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Tirana, October 12 (ATA) -- In the context of the 77th anniversary of the birth of the beloved leader of the party and the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, three scientific aessions were organised in Tirana yesterday.

The session organised by the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania was attended by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Vice President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko.

The scientific session organised by the Institute of the Economic Studies devoted to the Marxist-Leninist thought of Comrade Enver Hoxha on the problems of socialist economy, was attended by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Qirjako Mihali, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and director of the "Enver Hoxha" Automobile and Tractor Combine, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti, the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Niko Gjyzeri and other comrades.

The scientific session devoted to the work of Comrade Enver Hoxha for the agricultural schooling and sciences, organised by the higher institute of agriculture was also attended by the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami and others.

Cami at University Session

AU111346 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 11 (ATA) -- In the context of the 77th anniversary of the birth of the glorious and unforgettable leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the party committee and the directorate of the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana organized the scientific session devoted to the outstanding theoretical scientific work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, on October 10.

Attending were students and pedagogues, working people of educational and scientific institutions, guests from other higher schools and others present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Comrade Foto Cami, the Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami, the First Secretary of the District Party Committee Pirro Kondi and other comrades.

Bekteshi, Others at Exhibition

AU121637 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 12 (ATA) -- In the framework of the Week of Enver Hoxha, the Ministry of Education and Culture and the national library organised the opening of the book exhibition with works of Comrade Enver Hoxha, on October 11.

Attending the ceremony were working people of work and production centers, of the cultural and scientific institutions, of publishing houses, etc.

Present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Xhafer Spahiu, the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami, the member of the Central Committee of the party Sofokli Lazri, and other comrades.

Marko, Cami at Photo Exhibit

AU131548 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, October 13 (ATA) -- In the context of 77th anniversary of the birth of the beloved and unforgettable leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the museum of national history in Tirana organized the opening of the photo exhibition "Enver Hoxha Among Us" yesterday.

Attending the opening ceremony were working people of work and production centers, different institutions, and others.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko; the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami; the chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian people, Shefqet Peci; the members of the Central Committee of the party, Haki Toska, Haxhi Lleshi and Spiro Koleka; and chairman of the writers' and Artists' League, Dritero Agolli; and other comrades.

TASS APPOINTS CORRESPONDENTS TO ALBANIA

LD160958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0928 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Moscow magazine ZHURNALIZM has reported in its last (October) issue that the Soviet TASS news agency had appointed Vladimir Dimitriyev its correspondent in Albania. The paper does not make it clear whether the Albanian Government has granted accreditation to the Soviet journalist because all links, including diplomatic links, between the USSR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have been severed since 1961.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AU131556 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 13 Oct

[Text] Tirana, October 13 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1986 was signed between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia in Prague on October 10. For the Albanian side the protocol was signed by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi, and for the Czechoslovak side by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Ian Stracar.

Attending the signing ceremony were the interim charge d'affaires of the PSR of Albania in Prague, Idriz Dhrami, and the members of the two delegations.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia iron, nickel ore, chrome, ore, tobacco, cigaretts, cognac, vegetable and fruit tins, fresh vegetables, etc. and will import steels, sheet-iron, steel tubes, vehicles and spare parts, different machineries, tires, chemicals, etc.

During its stay in Czechoslovakia, the delegation was received by the minister of foreign trade of Czechoslovakia.

GDR'S STOPH SEES LEADERS, RECEIVES MEDAL

Filipov Talks 14 Oct

AU150929 Sofia BTA in English 2147 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 14 (BTA) -- The prime ministers of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov, and of the GDR, Mr Willi Stoph, opened talks today. They commended highly the promotion of relations between the two countries, especially after the signing of the "Guidelines on the Expansion and Promotion of Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation and on the Further Development of Socialist Economic Integration for the Period up to 1990 and in a More Distant Prospect." The heads of the two governments discuss the possibilities for the expansion of cooperation, paying special attention to specialisation and cooperation of production.

The Bulgarian side is represented at the talks by: Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy premier and co-chairman of the Joint Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, Mr Maryi Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Nayden Naydenov, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, Mr Marin Marinov, deputy minister of foreign trade, etc.

The GDR is represented by: Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy premier, minister for science and technology and co-chairman of the Joint Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Horst Tschanter, deputy chairman of the state planning commission, Mr Dietrich Lemke, deputy minister of foreign trade.

The talks are going on tomorrow.

ADN on Talks, Dinner

LD142251 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2019 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, 14 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR and Bulgaria
their proven bilateral cooperation in all spheres for the well-being of the two peoples and in the interests of strengthening peace and socialism. The premiers of the two countries, Willi Stoph and Grisha Filipov, reaffirmed this at the start of their official talks in Sofia today.

Stoph arrived in Sofia this afternoon on a friendship visit. He held a first exchange of views with Filipov on the further deepening of relations between the two countries and on current international issues. They expressed their conviction that Stoph's visit would give fresh impetus to the further shaping of bilateral cooperation.

Stoph and Filipov agreed that the preservation of peace and the prevention of a nuclear inferno are the most important contemporary tasks. They reaffirmed their countries' support for the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at ending the arms

The official talks between the two heads of government, which will be continued tomorrow, then began.

This evening, Filipov gave a dinner in honor of his GDR uest. Both premiers gave speeches in which they praised the high level of cooperation between the two countries which established diplomatic relations 36 years ago on 17 October They spoke of their agreement on all questions discussed.

Filipov, Talks 15 Oct

AU151346 Sofia BTA in English 1227 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 15 (BTA) -- The talks between the premiers of Bulgaria and the GDR Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Willi Stoph on issues of bilateral cooperation and its prospects continued today in the spirit of complete mutual understanding.

The talks noted the constant increase in the trade between the two countries on the basis of the ever deepening specialization and joint production as well as of the active contacts in many spheres of science and technology. The coordination of the national economy plans of the two countries for the 1986-1990 period has created favorable conditions for the further dynamic development of trade and for the improvement of its structure. The reciprocal deliveries of products of the mechanical engineering, electronics, power engineering, chemical and metallurgical industries as well as of consumer and farm products will be increased.

Techno-scientific cooperation will be channelled towards the mastering and use of new raw materials and energy resources, towards the development and introduction of highly efficient technologies and towards the intensification and updating of production. Stress was laid on the necessity for the development of techno-scientific cooperation into production-and-economic cooperation.

It has been provided for the renewal of the bilateral agreements on specialization and joint production as well as for the concluding of new agreements in the production of flexible automated systems, industrial robots and manipulators, in microelectronics, computers, etc.

A high assessment was given to the cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and the GDR.

Mr. Grisha Filipov and Mr. Willi Stoph stressed the necessity for a further broadening and deepening of socialist economic integration in conformity with the decisions adopted at the Moscow economic summit of the CMEA member countries in 1984.

The premiers exchanged opinions on topical international issues paying special attention to the necessity to stop the arms race and to avert its transference into space.

Zhivkov Talks, Presentation

AU151629 Sofia BTA in English 1527 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 15 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr. Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

The two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the development of the fraternal relations between the BCP and the Socialist Unity Party, between Bulgaria and the GDR and between the two peoples.

They emphasized upon the upward trend in the development of the cooperation between the two countries in the field of the economy, science and technology and noted the good prospects for its broadening. The two leaders confirmed their willingness to put the stress on the broadening of specialization and industrial cooperation as one of the most important elements of the integration between the two countries.

Topical issues of the international situation were also discussed at the meeting.

After the talks Mr. Zhivkov handed to Mr. Willi Stoph the Georgi Dimitrov order. Mr. Willi Stoph has been awarded with this order for the second time for his contribution to the strengthening of peace and socialism, to the improvement of the unity between the countries of the socialist community, for his contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Socialist Unity Party and in connection with his 70th birthday.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov commended, during the official ceremony, Mr. Willi Stoph's contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the German working class and the Communist Party, his contribution to the struggle against capitalism and fascism for the establishment and successful development of the GDR, the first country of the peasants and workers on German soil.

We connect Georgi Dimitrov's name with the name of the hero of Leipzig, who dealt a considerable blow upon rising German fascism, stated Mr. Willi Stoph. AT the same time this name is a symbol of the fraternal union between our two parties, countries and peoples, a union formed during the joint revolutionary struggle of the German and Bulgarian communists.

Mr. Willi Stoph emphasized upon the fact that Bulgaria and the GDR, led by their Marixist-Leninist parties, are struggling for the preservation of peace and human progress, against the threat of a nuclear holocaust coming from the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOVIET CEMA OFFICIALS

AU071225 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received the following Soviet officials yesterday: Aleksey Antonov, chairman of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Machine Building Sector and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is also the leader of the Soviet delegation to the third session of the committee. He was accompanied by Ivan Silayev, USSR minister of aviation industry, by Sergey Afanasyev, minister of heavy and transportation machine building, and by Genrikh Stroganov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov was briefed on the work of the CEMA committee and on questions discussed at the session.

He expressed his high appreciation for the decisions adopted by the committee in the spirit of the Moscow CEMA economic summit meeting as regards the development of cooperation in this economic branch.

Matters pertaining to Bulgaria's participation in specification and production-sharing in certain leading machine building sectors, and especially in aviation machine building, in the production or heavy metal-cutting machines, and in medical appliances, and in the application of new forms of joint activities, as well as other issues, were discussed during the meeting. Certain questions pertaining to cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were also addressed.

The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, was attended by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, and minister of the machine-building industry. Leonid Grekov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in Bulgaria, was also among those present at the meeting.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UNESCO CONFERENCE

Further on M'Bow Speech

AU100909 Sofia BTA in English 0839 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 10 (BTA) -- Yesterday afternoon's plenary meeting of the 23rd plenary session of the U.N.E.S.C.O.'s General Conference ended with the introductory speech by the organization's Director General Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow.

The director general spoke in detail about the organization's work between the two sessions. He dwelled upon U.N.E.S.C.O.'s financial state and paid special attention to the measures taken in this connection and the flexibility in the restructuring of the organization's activities. Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow spoke about the problems, which have arisen due to the U.S. withdrawal from U.N.E.S.C.O. but emphasized upon the fact that the programs will be fulfilled.

He noted that the attacks directed against U.N.E.S.C.O. have not been supported by serious arguments. As far as the functioning of the organization was concerned, this has not been disrupted in any way, said the director general.

In conclusion Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow spoke in defence of the system of the United Nations and U.N.E.S.C.O.'s role within that system. The organization's aim, he said, was to defend the dignity of mankind through the means of culture.

Now, continued Mr M'Bow, we must consolidate our organization because it is thanks to U.N.E.S.C.O. that all states can maintain a dialogue through culture, and culture in general is the vehicle for the strengthening of every nation.

He noted that U.N.E.S.C.O. has been quite deliberately chosen as the first target of the attempts to destabilize and ruin trust. The blow against U.N.E.S.C.O. is directed at the heart of the United Nations, stated Mr M'Bow noting the role of the U.N. in the settlement of the most important issues, in the defence of peace.

The director general expressed the view that the tensions, which have recently been created around U.N.E.S.C.O., can point the ways to sophisticate the organization, reminding the audience at the same time, that the U.N. has experiences such difficult moments in the past.

The United Nation's ideals and principles on education, science and culture must be defended, he said.

The other main report of the session was read by Mr Patrick Seddoh, chairman of the Executive Council. He also dwelled upon matters and problems, which have arisen from the U.S. departure from the organization and explained the measures which have been adopted in order to fulfill the tasks despite the current complicated situation. He drew the attention of the General Conference to the possibility that a certain country might leave U.N.E.S.C.O."

[Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 9 October 1985 carries on pages 1 and 2, a 1,000-word article by a team of reporters on the 2d day of the 23d session of the UNESCO General Conference.

[The article includes the following summary of the report read by Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow: "In his report Amadou Mahtar M'Bow dwelled on certain main issues stemming from the implementation of the UNESCO program for 1984-85 which give an idea about the real activities of the organization during this period. He noted that the financial difficulties caused by the withdrawal of the United States from UNESCO obstructed implementation of the program. This, however, as M'Bow categorically stressed, did not prevent the organization from implementing the program to a satisfactory extent. The UNESCO director general expressed his gratitude to the member countries which made additional contributions."]

Policy Debate 10 Oct

AU102131 Sofia BTA in English 1509 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 10 (BTA) -- In an optimistic and constructive spirit the general policy debate started here today at the 23rd Session of UNESCO's General Conference. Delegates from Finland, New Zealand, the FRG, Malaysia, the USSR, Holland, France, Bulgaria, Switzerland, China, and Brazil took the floor.

Most of the speakers declared their trust in and respect for the work of UNESCO. They expressed hope that by upholding its constitution and principles, by steadily improving its methods and enhancing the fruitfulness of its work, the organization will surmount the current crisis. Approval was voiced for Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow's introductory address, as well as for the work done by him and the Executive Board to improve the functioning of the organization.

Finland's government express their conviction and trust in UNESCO, emphasised Mr Gustav Bjorkstrand, the Finnish minister of science and culture.

Mr Geoffrey Palmer, deputy prime minister of New Zealand, voiced his country's support for the realization of UNESCO'S principles and ideas. While he said that disarmament issues should be discussed at the U.N., he still spoke about the French nuclear tests and raised the question about a South Pacific nuclear-weapon-free zone.

Speaking about the need for reforms in UNESCO's activities, MrJuergen Ruhfus, secretary of state at the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs, emphasised that his government will keep on carefuly following the reorganization in the activities of UNESCO, at increasing its contribution to international cooperation.

The leader of the Soviet delegation grounded the proposal of his country to include the issue of the role of UNESCO in accelerating the development of a new way of thinking in the nuclear age for averting the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

Mr Viktor Stukalin expressed his conviction that in UNESCO there are no problems which cannot be solved if all countries show the necessary political will, if they reject the raising of artificial problems, such as for instance the accusations of the organization becoming "super politicizing" and if no country or group of countries strive towards some privileged position in the organization.

The deputy minister of education and science of the Netherlands, Mr J. Deetman, expressed the conviction that the issues on which there can be cooperation are much more than the differences. He recalled the proposals put forward by his government for reforms in the work of the organization.

France will not put up with UNESCO'S turning into a technical agency, said Mr. Jean-Pierre Chevenement, France's minister of education, who spoke about the need for a balance in the discussion of the specifically technical and ideological problems.

Mr Georoi Yordanov, Bulgaria's deputy premier and chairman of the Committee for Culture, dwelled on the varied and fruitful humanitarian activities of UNESCO in harmony with the interests of all ccuntries. Our organization, he emphasised, is an organic part of today's uneasy and contradictory world, full of visissitudes. That is why, ever since the first day of its existence, UNESCO has been seeking an active and equitable intellectual exchange, a relaxation of tensions, the development of a climate of trust and understanding in international relations. Mr Georoi Yordanov stressed that UNESCO'S consolidation and the assertion of its achievements is possible only in the conditions of goodwill, of a calm and balanced, honest and contructive dialogue.

We should try to find what brings us together and not what takes us apart, said Mr Franz Muheim, leader of the Swiss delegation.

Mr Gao Yi chairman of China's National Commission on UNESCO, voiced full support for the work of the organization on behalf of his country. He indicated that walking out of UNESCO runs counter to the spirit of our time and to the principles of the organization's universality.

The leaders of 11 delegations from Africa, Asia and Latin America took the floor at this afternoon's plenary sitting. Commenting on the activities of UNESCO, the speakers frequently used words such as "constructive," "respect," "firm support" and "acknowledgement." The speakers categorically stressed the necessity for the existence of the organization and showed a desire for its further development and perfecting in conformity with the new conditions.

Many statements voiced a concern over the aggravation of the international situation, over the existence of hotbeds of tension and aggressions, over the stepping up of the arms race which consumes great material and human resources. We can understand the concern of the African countries and of other countries as well over the policy pursued by the RSA and the practice of apartheid, racism and discrimination, of its constant interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, including military operations. The minister of education of Mozambique, Graca Simbine Machel; the minister of education of Botswana, K. Morake, and others sharply condemned this policy of the RSA. The minister of education of Tunisia, Mohamed Fredj Chedli, pointed to the recent air-raid of Palestinian establishments in Tunisia as the latest outrageous example of violation of the norms of international relations which took the life of many peaceful citizens.

The speakers analyzed the activities of certain forces directed towards the perpetuating of the exploitation of the natural resources of the developing countries, towards unjust economic cooperation with them. In this connection the deputy chairman of the Ministrial Council of Cuba, Jose Ramon Fernadez, stressed the necessity for establishing a new international economic order. He dwelled on the enormous foreign debt of the developing countries which according to him is impossible to service and should therefore be cancelled. The leader of the Cuban delegation expressed the opinion that the reduction of the military expenditures should be bound with the solving of the problems of the "Third World."

A number of statements stressed the close interrelation between the tasks which UNESCO is implementing and the problems of peace and security in the world. It was stressed that the activities of the organization can be implemented only in the conditions of peace and that they actually contribute to the consolidation of understanding, cooperation and peace among the peoples.

A number of concrete proposals were put forward for perfecting the activities and the structure of UNESCO. Most of them concerned concrete programmes in the implementation of which the separate countries are interested.

The speakers expressed their opinion on the work of the director general of the organization. They expressed respect for his work on the preparation of the session.

Japan's Call for Reform

[OW110111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0106 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, Oct 10 Kyodo -- The chief Japanese delegate to a general meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) here Thursday [10 October] called for sweeping reform of the international body, criticizing its "political leaning" and wasting of money.

Kunio Hatoyama, parlimentary vice minister of education, said UNESCO is facing its most serious crisis ever following the withdrawal of the United States in 1984 and announcements by Britain and Singapore that they would follow suit.

Hatoyama urged the body to create a "mechanism" aiming at working out and monitoring reform plans.

With the U.S. withdrawal, Japan has become UNESCO'S largest donor nation. Hatoyama's speech did not hint at any possibility of Japan pulling out, emphasizing rather Tokyo's stand in favor of "reform from inside."

He said that although the international community has widely supported the spirit of the UNESCO charter, problems have arisen from excessive politicization and sloppy management.

Hatoyama expressed qualified appreciation of the efforts by the Secretariat to scruitinize its projects, curb spending and streamline management, but added, "there should be no sanctuary" in the budget-cutting drive.

Zhivkov Reception

AU110823 Sofia BTA in English 0748 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 11 (BTA) -- Last night Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, gave a reception in connection with the opening of the 23rd Session of the UNESCO General Assembly.

Greeting the participants and the guests, Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out that this session is doubtlessly a great event in the life of the organization and of all member states and expressed the conviction that it will end successfully.

11 Oct Proceedings

AU112018 Sofia BTA in English 1646 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 11 (BTA) -- The delegates of the 23rd session of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s General Assembly have confidence in the future of the organization. The speeches read during this morning's session indicate that the member-countries regard U.N.E.S.C.O. as an important instrument for the consolidation of peace in the world on the basis of broad international cooperation.

Having in mind the complicated international situation, the arms race, the hot beds of tension in different parts of the world and other global issues of the modern age, the speakers emphasized upon the organization's role in the strengthening of trust and mutual understanding. And as Mrs Lena Hjelm-Wallen, minister of education and culture of Sweden, said mankind has never during the post-war years experienced such a need to intensify U.N.E.S.C.O.'s activities.

The representatives of the socialist, developing and developed capitalist countries paid special attention in their speeches to the problems of the "Third-World." The emphasis was put on the need to close the "gap" (as formulated by Mrs Luise A. N'Jie, minister of education of Gambia) between the developing and the developed countries, the need to eliminate all forms of oppression and discrimination, both racial and sexual. Ambassador M. Allovane, deputy secretary general of the Organization of African Unity spoke with great concern over the situation in Africa. He spoke about the aggressive policies pursued by the Republic of South Africa, the ever-increasing gap between the prices of the raw materials and the final products, the enormous foreign debt, which is taking up the limited income from the exports. Ambassador M. Allovane appealed for solidarity, which is absolutely necessary for the settlement of the economic, social and cultural problems of the African states.

Issues of communications were discussed and in connection with that, the need for the establishing of new information order, which would include all countries on equal basis, was stressed.

Professor Kazimierz Zygulsky, minister of culture and arts of Poland, expressed his regrets that some countries carry out propaganda war against Poland, mispresenting the reality in Poland and interfering rudely in the interior affairs of the country.

The delegates voiced their support for improvements in the structure and activity of U.N.E.S.C.O. in compliance with the new conditions. As far as the U.S. withdrawal from the organization was concerned and the intentions of another two countries in the same direction, the speakers expressed their regret and appealed to these countries to reconsider their decisions, because they could have negative consequences for the whole system of the U.N. Dr Herbert Moritz, federal minister of education, arts and sport of Austria, pointed out that the return of the U.S.A. was necessary not only because of financial reasons but because of the intellectual power of that country and because the universal character of the organization should be preserved. This fact was underlined by other speakers as well.

Some of the reports stated that certain criticisms against U.N.E.S.C.O. call in question the overall system of the U.N., and that is something which should not be permitted.

The activity of Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, general director of U.N.E.S.C.O. and the work of the Executive Council of the Secretariat of the organization, aiming at improvement of the work, were supported.

The representatives of different countries expressed some opinions in connection with those of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s which they were interested in.

At the session of the general conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. this afternoon, the constructive tone of the discussions was preserved. The criticism in connection with U.N.E.S.C.O.'s activity were only about administrative issues, and at the same time the speakers expressed their gratitude to Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, the Secretariat and the Executive Council, for the efforts they had exerted for the improvement of the organization's functioning.

On behalf of his government Mr Bertal Haarder, minister of education of Denmark, marked that a great progress had been reached in the project for programme and budget of U.N.E.S.C.O. for 1986-1987. The project was suported by the other speakers as well. Mr Lars Roar Langslet, minister for cultural affairs of Norway, also voiced his willingness for constructive work and effective implementation of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s tasks.

The general feeling was that the multilateral activity of the organization contributes to the contacts between peoples, to consolidation of peace and confidence, serves to the whole mankind.

The representatives of Denmark, Nigeria and Zimbabwe expressed their regret for the U.S. withdrawal from U.N.E.S.C.O. and their concern over the intentions of Great Britain and Singapore to undertake the same step. They called on the governments of these countries to reconsider their decisions. Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, minister of information, posts and telecommunications of Zimbabwe, appealed to the U.S.A., who had been among the founders of the organization, to return to its Charter, which had been formulated with their participance.

In the speeches today priority was given to the educational programmes of U.N.E.S.C.O. and to the status of women and environment preservation programmes. The plenary sessions will continue tomorrow.

Iran on Media System

LD112325 Tehran IRNA in English 1901 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct 11, IRNA -- Iran's Minister of Culture and Higher Education Dr Iraj Fazel has called on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to formulate better safeguards for curbing production and deployment of chemical weapons and imposing more workable sanctions against governments disregarding the ban on such weapons.

In his address to the 23rd General Conference of the organization in Sofia this week the Iranian official also proposed that the Third World nations devise a coordinated mass media system to counterbalance the propaganda machinery of the big powers and their print and broadcast media which are used against the Third World nations. He said the Islamic Government has already taken significant steps to this end.

The Iranian cultural official has also warned the UNESCO meeting that despite the original goals of the organization, as a result of inroads and encroachments by "greedy colonialists" the masses in many countries suffer poverty, homelessness, or are embroiled with various social afflictions such as prostitution and racial discrimination.

Dr Fazel has also called on the organization to condemn the Baghdad regime for its deployment of lethal and chemical weapons and for its bombardment of historical buildings and cultural and educational quarters in Iran.

12 Oct Proceedings

AU121823 Sofia BTA in English 1706 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 12 (BTA) -- UNESCO's vitality, the actuality of its principles and aims set 40 years ago in the charter of the organization, its important contribution to deepening and broadening international cooperation in the field of education, science and culture and its role in the preservation of peace and understanding in the world, the necessity of consolidation in this difficult for UNESCO moment -- these were the issues on which emphasis was laid at today's plenary meeting of the 23rd session of the UNESCO general conference.

Stressing their adherence to and support of the principles and aims of UNESCO, the 17 speakers which took the floor today from Europe, Asia, America and Africa pointed to the necessity to oppose the attempts to question the values of the organization. To doubt the activities of UNESCO means to doubt the fruitfulness of dialogue and the importance of cooperation, Venezuela's Minister of Education Dr Luis Manuel Carbonell pointed out.

The representative of Mexico in UNESCO, Mr Luis Villoro thanked for the solidarity shown for the Mexican people in these hard days and stressed that this fact comes to once again confirm the necessity of international solidarity.

Recalling that regardless of the differences in their socio-political systems, in the past 40 years the UNESCO member countries succeeded in promoting their cooperation, the speakers called for making fresh efforts for further consolidating this cooperation in the name of peace and understanding. UNESCO can adequately carry out its fruitful activities only in the conditions of peace, they said. The list of countries calling to the U.S. to reconsider its decision and to return to the organization in the name of its universality has grown considerably. The hope was expressed that other states will not follow its example and they will direct their efforts towards the development of UNESCO.

Today, too, the questions of the necessity for a new economic order, for liquidating racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid and for respecting human rights were raised.

UK in Media-Scheme Attack

AU141546 Paris AFP in English 1507 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Sofia, Oct 14 (AFP) -- Britain confirmed here today its intention to pull our of UNESCO unless the world body implements "basic" reforms.

British Cooperation Minister Timothy Raison, addressing the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization General Conference, attacked what he termed UNESCO's unacceptable ideological doctrines, lack of efficiency and objectivity, and mismanagement.

Mr Raison attacked in particular those in UNESCO who advocate a different international news system, a scheme that Western goverments and media see as a threat to press freedom. "What we cannot accept," he said; "because it is fundamentally incompatible with the very nature of our society, is any implication that states have an obligation, or even a right, to prescribe to their media what should or should not be broadcast or written, or to impose conditions on the exercise of the freedom of the press. To accept this is flatly to contradict the commitment, in the preamble to UNESCO's Constitution, to the 'unrestricted pursuit of objective truth' and 'the free exchange of ideas and knowledge.'"

14 Oct Proceedings

AU141825 Sofia BTA in English 1510 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 14 (BTA) -- At this morning's sitting, the 23rd session of UNESCO's General Conference went on hearing the delegates' statements. The speakers from the developing and the advanced capitalist countries assess UNESCO's considerable role in building confidence and cooperation among the peoples, for the maintenance of world peace.

Many of them view the attacks against the organisation as an attempt to encroach on the entire United Nations system. Some of the rapporteurs stressed the need for the assertion of democratic principles of the organisation, which is even more urgent, bearing in mind the complicated international situation.

Mr Zainoui Abdin Sanoussi, secretary of state to the president of Guinea, observed that the withdrawal from the organisation or the intention to do so do not help strengthen the principles on which UNESCO is founded. Mr Omar Massalha [spelling as received], permanent observer of the P.L.O. to the organization, said that the U.S. walkout of UNESCO practically amounts to its rejection of the diversity of opinion and an attempt to impose its own dictate, that this act erodes UNESCO's universality. Mr Grough Shitlam, Australia's permanent delegate to UNESCO, expressed apprehensions over the fact that there are certain people in the U.S. who seek to undermine the organisation, but, along with that, he expressed his conviction that it will cope with all difficulties.

The speakers spoke about the global issues of our time and more specifically about the situation of the developing countries, about the questions concerning the ongoing policy of racial segregation and discrimination, rejected by all progressive people. Returning thanks for the solidarity with the Palestinian people, Mr Omar Massalha spoke about the persecutions to which Palestinians are subjected in the occupied territories. The speaker condemned Israel's air strike on the P.L.O. headquarters in Tunis, observing that such terrorist acts cannot leave anybody indifferent.

The debate touched on the question of the new world information order, including the Third World countries on equal terms. A number of concrete suggestions were made concerning various programmes, the implementation of which is in the interests of the member countries.

Due credit was given to the efforts of UNESCO's director-general, Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, aimed at improving the organisation's structure and work.

ANTONOV TRIAL CONTINUES; CELENK DEATH ANNOUNCED

Italian Writer on Antonov Conduct

AU121617 Sofia BTA in English 0917 GMT 12 Oct 85

["Antonov Could Not Have Been a Secret Agent" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 12 (BTA) -- Under this headline the Italian journalist Franco Scqtinni [spelling of name throughout as received] comments on the progress of the Rome trial on the papal assassination attempt.

Pointing out that Sergey Antonov could not endure the stress which a court investigation may cause, Scotinni emphasized that unfortunately, when a trial is based on the conduct of the defendants, instead of on proofs there is always a risk of the skillful criminal having better chances that the frightened innocent defendant.

"But although Antonov did not present himself well, I believe that the people of good will have not failed to notice a truth which investigating magistrate Ilario Martella has disregarded, namely that Antonov could have had a number of professions but he could never have been a secret agent. A man of such a fragile phsychological and physical balance whose nervous system collapsed so obviously after his arrest, could not, of course, have performed such a mission or is at least unsuitable for it.

After Antonov's decision not to appear before the court, the trial found itself in a blind alley, Scotinni pointed out. But according to him there still are some chinks which give us hope for a positive turning point in the tiral. The Rome court has received from the magistracy documents on the "Super Sismi"case of Francesco Pazienza and Musumeci. The Rome court has also ordered the investigative records referring to the investigation which started after the statements of the Camorist Giovanni Pandico. This man, whose disclosures of the Camora are regarded by the Naples judiciary as trustworthy, said that Agca had been manipulated by General Musumeci in order to accuse the Bulgarians. The Italian journalist recalls that the defence lawyer of Vasilev and Ayvazov, Manfredo Rossi, asked for Pandico to be called as soon as possible to the court room in order to bear witness and to be confronted with Agca. It is possible that following this road, the Rome court will be able to reach the truth, i.e. to reveal the organizers who had masterminded Agca and who fabricated the "Bulgarian connection", Scotinni writes by way of conclusion.

14 Oct Proceedings

AU150936 Sofia BTA in English 2236 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Rome, October 14 (BTA correspondent) -- Waiting for a reply from the receiving end on carrying out the international rogatory commissions, the panel of the Rome criminal court hearing the second pope plot trial decided to change the procedure today. As all defendants present in the courtroom were already questioned, today's 51st hearing was devoted to interrogating Italian witnesses.

The first to be called in testimony was Maurizio Paganelli, proprietor of the Pension "ISA", where assassin Mehmet Ali Agca had put up immediately before committing the attack in St Peter's Square. Court President Severino Santiapichi asked the witness to throw light on the phone call, by means of which accommodation was booked for Faruk Ozgun, the name in the assailant's false passport. Paganelli answered that the person who had called spoke Italian "with a more or less Arabic accent". He added that the accent "was Levantine or rather Middle Eastern."

Pressed by the presiding judge to clear up the identity of the caller, Agca answered in a roundabout and most contradictory manner. First he tried to make a different return to the slander that Todor Zyvazov had called, then he said that he himself had phoned "holding a pocket-size Italian dictionary". The mutually incompatible answers led to a number of questions, and the terrorist, finding himself in a fix, started shouting, "I won't answer, I won't answer."

Lawyer Giuseppe Consolo, counsel for the defence of Sergey Antonov, approached the court with a request that the defendant be challenged on the three different versions he had given about the "telephone call by Todor Ayvazov"; first the assailant has said that Ayvazov was a [as received] Italian "satisfactorily", then "fairly well", and finally "perfectly". Needless to say, Agca failed to provide explanations. There remained another curious but uncleared circumstance: How was it possible for Agca, when he himself did not speak Italian at that time, to evaluate the command of this language in other people.

This, however, was not the last "language problem" of the slanderer. The witness Paganelli testified that Agca spoke a very primitive English, restricted to a couple of basic words, often substituted for gestures, when he had to ask for the key to his room. This was yet another serious blow at the prosecution case that Agca and Antonov have been discussing the plan to kill the pope in English, of which the Bulgarian has no command at all.

Eight more witnesses were questioned before the close of the hearing.

Apart from Agca's endless, [as received] those attending today's hearing will remember it for being faced once again with the "gaps" in the investigation conducted by investigating magistrate Ilario Martella, who has failed to make elementary inquiries to clear up major facts and refute Ali Agca's false statements.

Another witness-questioning session is due tomorrow.

15 Oct Session, Celenk's Death

AU152239 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Rome, October 15 (BTA corr.) -- Today's session of the second trial on the attempt on the pope's life has been unusually short. Only one of the summoned witnesses for the day appeared before the court. It turned out that the rest had not been subpoenaed.

Immediately after the opening of the session the counsel for the defence Domenico Martelli announced officially that his client Bekir Celenk, who had been defendant in that trial, had died in Turkey. He explained before journalists that the death of Celenk had come as a result of a heart attack.

The killer Mehmet Ali Agca decided that this was the right time for another outrage and started to scream frantically from the inside of his cage: "Shame on Christianity, shame on the Western civilization." The presiding judge, Severino Santiapichi, gave him a warning.

The witness Pietro Dri was summoned for interrogation. He was one of the eye-witnesses of the assualt at St. Peter Square, where he had been as a spectator on May 03. 1981. He did not bring any new element to the trial. He confirmed that he had heard two shots, but had not seen anyone else running with a gun, except Agca himself, whose arrest he described.

The prosecutor Antonio Marini asked to speak. He insisted that the court should require the documentation of the investigation against Bekir Celenk which had been led in Turkey, as well as the documents of investigations and trials in other countries against the late defendant, which should be applied to the records in Rome.

Sergey Antonov's defense counsel Adolfo Laroda naturally objected to the prosecution's request and stated that Bekir Celenk had been interrogated by the Italian investigating authorities as far as the attempt on the pope's life is concerned, and that all other legal actions and indictments made against him are in no way related to this trial.

Presiding Judge Santiapichi ordered an enquiry to be made via Interpol, which is to determine whether Celenk has made testimony related to the attempt on the pope's life to other investigating authorities. After that the court will decide whether the above are to be added to the trial's protocols. At the same time he announced the court's new schedule. According to it, international court orders will be fulfilled in Switzerland and the FRG from October 21 through November 4. Three days more are given for the interrogation in the FRG of other witnesses. During this period of time the court will adjourn its hearings in Rome. The international court order for Turkey has been supplemented by a list of five other Turkish nationals, who are to be interrogated as witnesses for the court in Rome.

The trial will continue tomorrow with the interrogation of witnesses.

U.S. SPACE MILITARIZATION PLANS CRITICIZED

LD151650 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Vaclav Kvasnicka commentary]

[Text] Last Saturday [12 October], the U.S. President once again asserted that Moscow had violated the 1972 Soviet-American antiballistic missle limitation treaty. He added that the Soviet Union has long been engaged in advanced research on its own version of an antisatellite weapon and the deployment of an antimissile space system. Ronald Reagan did not advance a single concrete fact to justify this claim. Instead he attempted to convince the world public that the American space militarization project is allegedly an attempt by the United States to catch up with the Soviet Union, which is considerably ahead in this respect. Thus he attempted to lay the blame on the Soviet Union for what he is now striving to do and what the American government itself is doing.

It is sufficient to recall that the United States has been developing and testing antisatellite weapons since 1959, while in the sixties it was the first to build two land-based antisatellite systems on the Pacific coast. Moreover, recently it carried out a series of tests of totally new offensive antisatellite systems. Could it be that Ronald Reagan did not know this, or that he did not know about the joint Chiefs of Staff report to Congress which says that there exits approximate nuclear parity between the United States and the Soviet Union? Or was he not aware of the fact that the Soviet Union, at the opening of the Geneva talks, had in fact proposed that a moratorium on development, testing and deployment of offensive space weapons be declared for the entire duration of the talks? The United States rejected this proposal and now the American President is doing everything possible to reject the latest Soviet proposals conveyed by Mikhail Gorbachev in Paris.

Reagan's radio broadcast last Saturday cannot be explained in any way other than as an attempt to justify the implementation of the American "star wars" program, as an attempt to frustrate agreements on averting nuclear war and on preventing the spread of the arms build-up into space. This means that the American administration shows little indication of returning to realism. This decidedly is not encouraging, especially before the coming meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva.

A convincing answer to the campaign through which Washington is now attempting to justify its destructive stance was given by Marshal Sergey Akromeyev, chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, in an interview given to THE NEW YORK TIMES. He said that the Soviet Union is doing research into space problems, but is neither developing nor testing models of space weapons. The fundamental difference therefore lies in the fact that while the Soviet Union is engaged in the scientific aspects of space research in laboratory conditions, the Americans are developing models and prototypes and are testing models of space weapons. The Soviet Union, on the contrary, is trying to ensure that space remains an area of broad peaceful international cooperation. This is also why it has put forward corresponding proposals at the current 40th UN General Assembly session, which the American side has also rejected.

What is the Reagan administration planning in reality? To ensure greater security for the United States and the whole world, as it claims, or to ensure that U.S. arms manufacturers, which are anticipating their bonanza of the century from the militarization of space, are not short-changed? And not only this; is this not a new attempt by Washington to gain superiority over the Soviet Union and to blackmail it to the detriment of security and peace in the world?

MIDEAST CRISIS, ARMS RACE WORSENED BY U.S.

LD132340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Jiri Cebrovsky commentary]

[Text] The visit of the highest Syrian representative Hafiz al-Asad to Czechoslovakia, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's talks in Moscow, the hijacking of an Italian ship in the Mediterranean, the U.S. terrorist action against the Egyptian civilian airliner, the kidnapping of Soviet citizens in Lebanon -- these are the week's events that have further emphasized the acute nature of the long-lasting issue on the international arena, which has entered history under the title "The Middle East Conflict." It has been discussed in Prague, in Moscow, and in New York during the Security Council session. The problem has also been aired by all papers and other world media during the week. The difference in assessments and stances is, of course, obvious. In Prague and in Moscow, during the talks with Hafiz al-Asad and with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, it was unanimously noted that the tension in the Middle East comes from the continuing aggressive policy of Israel toward the Arab countries, a policy that serves the imperial plans of the United States to dominate this region.

The necessity of finding a complex solution to the whole Middle East crisis is coming to the forefront with increased urgency. A true solution would ensure and provide a guarantee of rights of all states in the region, including those of the Palestinian people for self-determination and return to their homeland and creation of an independent Palestinian state. No separate agreements, even when wrapped up in an appealing formula of promises, can undo the Gordian knot of the Middle East issues; they would only contribute to the growing tension. The importance of united action by the Arab countries was stressed in Prague and in Moscow. In this case the experience is obvious. What is necessary is unity, a collective attitude and a collective course of action. Here lies a gurantee of achieving a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

During the talks between Hafiz al-Asad and Gustav Husak, both statesmen emphasized the important and substantive nature of the phenomenon of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation. In this respect, it is possible to say that the relations between Czechoslovakia and Syria are exemplary; they represent a kind of norm of behavior and contacts between states irrespective of their geographical positions, social development, and cultural difference. The advantageous nature of the current relations and future interests is confirmed in the signing of the bilateral agreement on friendship and cooperation, which represents a new stage in the development of mutual relations and which, without exaggeration, represents the crowning achievement of the Czechoslovak-Syrian talks.

The Middle East, however, has drastically and dramatically caught public interest in another fashion. The end of this week was reminiscent of scenes from Western and ganster movies. In the first instance, the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro was hijacked by a group of four terrorists. When, after somewhat nervous negotiations, the hijackers left the ship and boarded an Egyptian civilian airliner, four American F-14 fighter planes forced it to change course and land in Sicily. Nothing else is known about the fate of the four hijackers. Following this action, the White House became flushed with the euphoria of its own might and the United States media, as if ordered to do so, unleashed a fanatical celebration of the courageous and daring American boys. They should be better described as terrorists, because the deed carried out by the United States thousands of miles from its shores, is nothing else but an act of terrorism responding to an act of piracy.

Additionally, this terrorism is state terrorism. Ronald Reagan stated in Chicago on 10 October that the law is on the side of the United States, because the sea pirates murdered an American passenger traveling on the Achille Lauro. The annoyance and exasperation of the Americans are understandable, but to respond to crime by carrying out another crime is certainly not in compliance with international law. And there is another factor: The White House obviously makes a distinction between good and bad terrorists.

In 1970 when a Soviet airliner was hijacked, father and son Blatinskas killed a stewardess, Kurchenkova, and injured several members of the crew. And nothing happened. The criminals live freely in the United States and the U.S. authorities continue to give negative answers to the requests of the Soviet side for them to be handed over. Since the United States is such a staunch adversary of terrorism, why didn't it prevent the recent terrorist raid of Israeli aircraft on the sovereign state of Tunisia? Particularly since they have, as was trumpeted by White House spokesman Larry Speaks, the whole range of means to ensure the direction of the flight in this region and are capable of using all of them.

To cast the world as good and bad is an integral part of Washington's policy, and of course to determine who is white and who is black is again a monopoly of the United States. According to the views of the Reagan administration, a number of things, everything, can be denigrated or discredited, including the most important and the most significant events of the present day.

Washington has not managed to prevent the welcome given by the majority of the world to the new Soviet peace proposals presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Paris. They are still being vividly discussed, and the discussion has reached the top circles of the United States. Reagan, Shultz, and others did not dare to reject the Soviet proposals indiscriminately, and so at least doubts were expressed. A special role in this game has been played by journalists and commentators who place such questions in front of public opinion. It cannot be possible that the Soviet Union would be so broadminded, they say; there must be some ulterior motive and it is up to you, reader, to guess what it is. Or another thought -- let us examine this openness and frankness and look for treachery and insidiousness, because this is where truth is definitely to be found. It cannot be otherwise, since the Soviets have for last 68 years been portrayed as a people with whom any contact is inadvisable and who are referred to as "Mr. Nyet." These slanderers were joined by military specialists and at last also by the politicians. They burdened their statements and the press with a vast amount of figures, statistics, and graphs. They made such a mess of it that they were forced to rectify their own errors.

Paul Nitze, the U.S. President's adviser, is now touring Europe. Under the cloak of clarification of the American position on Soviet proposals, he is doing the same thing done previously by others in more crude and primitive ways. To maintain that the Soviet proposal for 50 percent reduction of nuclear weapons by the Soviet Union and the United States hinders the constructive opening of Geneva talks is utter nonsense, which tries to conceal the fact that it is the United States which does not have a serious answer to such a proposal. From the deeds of Reagan's emissaries it is obvious that they are guided by the saying that the ends justify the means. The public is to be misguided in order not to identify that the aims of Washington continue to be unchanged: to carry on militarization of space; to develop the MX missile program; in short, to continue the arms race. To summarize, all the juggling with figures, conjuring the expressions and pseudofacts, and doubts about the honesty of the Soviet Union reflect the stance of the United States -- not to be drawn into disarmament talks, but to continue undisturbed in the arms buildup.

However, it is hardly plausible that the world will be taken in; as we say and as they say, there is no smoke without fire. The cause of events, which stood in the center of the world's attention, as well as the response of overwhelming majority of the public, only illustrates the wisdom of this saying.

PRAVDA CARRIES CSSR-SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY

AU111126 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Oct 85 p 1

["Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the CSSR and the Syrian Arab Republic"]

[Text] The CSSR and the Syrian Arab Republic

-- placing reliance on the traditional relations based on firm friendship, solidarity, all-around and mutually advantageous cooperation,

-- wishing to strengthen and develop these relations in accordance with the national interests of the people of the two countries and in the interest of the reinforcement and the defense of their progressive achievements,

-- proceeding from the determination to strive for the strengthening of peace and security throughout the world in the interest of the development of fruitful cooperation among states,

-- affirming their determination to support the front of anti-imperialist forces, unyieldingly oppose the policy of aggression practiced by imperialism and its lackeys, and continue the struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism, against racism in all its forms and appearances, including Zionism,

-- expressing their determination to strengthen the cooperation and cohesion of all forces in the world that fight for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress,

-- believing that the cooperation between the two countries will contribute to the intensification of the common struggle for the establishment of lasting and just peace in the Middle East,

-- affirming their loyalty to the objectives and principles of the UN Charter, including the principle of respecting the sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity, and mutual noninterference in internal affairs,

have decided to conclude this treaty and agreed on the following:

Article 1

The high contracting sides declare their determination to strengthen and develop the traditional friendship, fruitful cooperation and solidarity between the two states and the peoples of the two countries in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and other spheres on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual advantage, and respect for the sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity, and mutual noninterference in internal affairs.

Article 2

The high contracting parties will develop cooperation aimed at defending and developing the social and economic achievements of the people of the two countries, and will respect the sovereignty of each of them over its natural resources.

Article 3

The high contracting parties will continue to support and expand economic and scientific-technological cooperation and the exchange of experience on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, and at the same time will expand mutual cooperation in the sphere of trade and transportation on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual advantage, and the most favored status clause [dolozka najvyssich vynod]

Article 4

The high contracting parties will continue their mutual cooperation and exchange of experience in the sphere of science, culture, the arts, literature, upbringing, education, health care, television, films, tourism, sport and in other spheres.

Article 5

The high contracting parties will foster the expansion of relations and cooperation between state agencies, mass organizations, including trade unions and other social organizations, between production enterprises, cultural and scientific institutions with the objective of learning better to know the life, work, experience, and achievements of the people of the two countries.

Article 6

The high contracting parties will with all means assist the strengthening of peace and security in the world, the achievement of international detente, the resolution of contentious issues through peaceful means, and the elimination of all phenomena of the policy of hegemonism and aggression in international relations.

Article 7

The high contracting parties affirm their support for the struggle against the forces of aggression and world imperialism, for a complete liquidation of colonialism and elimination of Zionism and racism in all their forms and appearances. They will cooperate with all peace-loving forces in the interest of supporting the struggle of nations for freedom and independence, and the establishment of new international economic relations based on a just and equal foundation.

Article 8

The high contracting parties will cooperate in the interest of the establishment of an absolute, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Article 9

The CSSR values the policy of nonalignment practiced by the Syrian Arab Republic as an important factor for the development of cooperation among states, maintenance of international peace and security, and reduction of tension in Europe and in the world.

Article 10

The high contracting parties will develop and expand the exchange of information and standpoints, and will regularly consult on issues pertaining to bilateral relations and international questions of common interest.

Article 11

In case a situation arises that threatens the peace or security of one of the sides, or constitutes a threat to international peace and security, or their violation, the high contracting parties will immediately establish contact with the aim of coordinating their stances and cooperation with the objective of eliminating the danger arising and reestablishing peace and security.

Article 12

The high contracting parties declare that they will not joint alliances and will not take part in any international grouping or actions or measures aimed against the other high contracting party.

Article 13

The high contracting parties declare that this treaty is not aimed against any third party and does not affect their rights and obligations arising from valid bilateral or multilateral international accords, and that the obligations arising from those treaties are not at variance with the stipulations of this treaty. They pledge that they will not conclude any international treaties in the future that would be at variance with this treaty.

Article 14

Should any disputes arise between the high contracting parties in respect of the interpretation or realization of the individual stipulations of this treaty, they will be solved on a bilateral basis and in the spirit of friendship, understanding, and mutual respect.

Article 15

This treaty remains in effect for 15 years from the day it becomes valid. Unless one of the high contracting parties declares its intention to terminate the validity of the treaty 1 year before the aforementioned period expires, the treaty will be automatically extended by another 5 years, and unless one of the high contracting parties informs the other high contracting party in writing, 1 year before the expiration of the ongoing 5 year period, of its intention to terminate its validity.

Article 16

This treaty is subject to ratification in accordance with the constitutional regulations of the two high contracting parties, and will go into effect on the day ratification documents are exchanged in Damascus.

Issued in Prague on 9 October 1985 in two original versions, each of them in the Czech and the Arab language, with the two versions having equal validity.

For the CSSR:
Gustav Husak, by his own hand

For the Syrian Arab Republic
Hafiz al-Asad, by his own hand

HONECKER, GREEK LEADERS RELEASE VISIT COMMUNIQUE

LD111623 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1215 GMT 11 Oct 85

["Text" of joint communique on visit by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to Greek Republic 9-11 October 1985]

[Text] Athens, 11 Oct (ADN) -- At the invitation of President of the Hellenic Republic, Khristos Sartzetakis, and in response to the visit by Prime Minister of the Hellenic Republic Andreas Papandreou to the GDR last year, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, paid a state visit to the Hellenic Republic 9-11 October 1985.

The high-ranking guest placed a wreath at the grave of the unknown soldier in Athens. On the island of Crete he placed a bouquet in honor of the Greek national poet, Nikos Kazantzakis.

During their stay in Greece, Erich Honecker and the officials accompanying him visited important cultural and historical places of interest in Athens and on Crete and learned about the lift-style and traditions of the Greek people. Everywhere they were accorded a warm reception, reflecting the feelings of friendship and mutual esteem between the two peoples. Erich Honecker had a meeting in the Greek Parliament with its President, Ioannis Alevras.

Erich Honecker had a comprehensive exchange of views with President Sartzetakis on current international political questions and on basic directions in bilateral relations between the GDR and the Hellenic Republic. The talks centered on the danger of spreading the arms race to space and the reduction of arms on Earth. The two statesmen stressed their firm intention to steadfastly work for the strengthening of peace and detente. They proceeded from the fact that the further expansion of bilateral relations between the two states serves this goal.

During the visit thorough consultations took place between Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou and the officials accompanying them, in which a detailed assessment of the international situation and the present state and future prospects of bilateral relations was made.

The talks were attended by the following for the German Democratic Republic: Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign trade; Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and Chancery of the State Council CHairman; Horst Brie, GDR ambassador to the Hellenic Republic; Wolfgang Meyer, head of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Werner Fleck, ambassador, head of the West European Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Manfred Niklas, ambassador, head of the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Jochen Steyer, general director in the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The talks were attended by the following for the Hellenic Republic: Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, deputy prime minister of the Greek Republic; Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs; Kostandinos Simitis, minister of national economy; Yeoryios Katsifaris, deputy minister of commerce; Konstandinos Georgiou, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Andonios Koundakis, ambassador of the Hellenic Republic to the GDR; Khristos Makhairitsas, director of the prime minister's Diplomatic Office; Ioannis Papanikolaou, the prime minister's advisor on economic matters; Yeoryios Vandalis, ambassador, director of the diplomatic cabinet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou noted with satisfaction that since their last meeting in July 1984, relations between the GDR and the Hellenic Republic have been further expanded in the political, economic, and cultural sphere.

They reaffirmed their intention to continue to develop these relations of friendship between the two countries on the basis of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, the importance of which they underlined on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and on the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Conference.

Both statesmen expressed the conviction that the expansion of cooperation in the widest possible spheres benefits both countries, and, particularly in the present tense world situation, helps reaffirm the principle of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states with different social systems.

Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou stressed the particular importance of high-level political dialogue for averting the threat of war and for improving the international situation. They agreed to continue their sincere exchange of views on the basis of mutual trust and to strengthen consultations at various levels on matters of mutual interest.

The statesmen noted that there are further possibilities for the expansion of cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural spheres and reaffirmed their intention to promote the links and contacts between the ministries and other state institutions of the two countries in all areas of mutual interest. They expressed their satisfaction at the friendly relations between the parliaments of the two states, which in their opinion are capable of making an important contribution to mutual understanding and cooperation between the two states.

With particular interest the two leaders noted the mutually advantageous results in the development of economic relations. They also noted with satisfaction that their last meeting created possibilities for the development of long-term relations of industrial cooperation between foreign trade enterprises and combines of the GDR and institutions and companies of the Hellenic Republic in selected areas of machine engineering and electrical engineering. Scientific-technological relations have been intensified. The two statesmen agreed to expand cooperation in these sectors and to extend it to the agricultural sector.

Both sides stressed that, with the signing of the agreement on the development of economic, industrial and technological cooperation, important interstate conditions have been created for the further development and deepening of economic relations between the GDR and Greece for the next decade.

The interlocutors stressed that economic relations must be based on long-term programs, whose uncomplicated and mutually advantageous implementation represents a stable foundation for overall relations between the two states.

Therefore, they agreed to step up their joint efforts for an equal and balanced development of economic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, scientific, technological, and transportation relations and to develop new forms of cooperation in other areas, too, including joint activities in third markets. They welcomed with satisfaction the stimulation of cooperation in the fields of culture, radio and television, and sport and spoke in favor of its further expansion.

During the visit the following documents were signed: An agreement on economic, industrial and technological cooperation; a working plan for cultural and scientific cooperation for the years 1986, 1987, and 1988.

The two statesmen thoroughly discussed the development of the international situation since their last meeting in summer 1984. They noted with great concern that the world situation continues to be tense and dangerous. The arms race is continuing unabated and there is a danger that it will be extended to space, threatening everything that has been achieved by painstaking efforts in arms limitation, disarmament and detente.

In view of these dangers, both sides are of the opinion that it is everyone's most urgent duty to make untiring efforts for an end to the arms race, for detente, for a return to trusting international relations, for the strengthening of international security and cooperation through a lessening of military and political confrontation, and for the banishment of any danger of war.

Both sides believe that priority should be given to efforts for prevention of nuclear war, from a significant arms reduction and through the complete elimination of stocks of nuclear weapons and a prevention of the extension of the arms race to space. They welcome in this connection the upcoming Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States. They express the hope that on the basis of the agreement of the two foreign ministers of 8 January 1985, results will be reached as soon as possible which exclude the military use of space and lead to a noticeable reduction of nuclear arms and the danger of war.

They hope that the forthcoming meeting of the leading representatives of the USSR and United States will produce new impulses for constructive disarmament steps and for an improvement of the international climate.

Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou are convinced that all states bear responsibility and obligations in the vital questions of maintenance of peace, arms limitation, disarmament and detente. As is stated by the initiative of the six state and government heads for peace and nuclear disarmament, the "Delhi Declaration" of January 1985; all states would feel the consequences if the arms race was extended to space instead of being limited.

The two sides expressed deep concern about the continuing flare-up of conflicts in various parts of the world and strongly supported the solution of all contentious issues among states through exclusively peaceful means.

Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou stressed their states' resolute support for strict respect for and adherence to international agreements, especially in arms limitation and disarmament. They strongly stressed the need for an immediate halt to the race in all spheres in both the qualitative and quantitative sense. At the same time, they pointed to the need to reduce military confrontation on an international scale and in individual regions.

They stressed the right of all states to peace and security within their borders and condemned all striving for military supremacy.

The two men are guided by the fact that the European Continent represents a particularly sensitive zone since huge arsenals of weapons and armed forces confront one another there. A reduction in confrontation is urgent.

They support: the reduction and ultimately the total elimination of stocks of nuclear weapons in Europe rather than their further buildup, a halt in the deployment of further medium-range missiles and a gradual reduction in existing ones, the disappearance of chemical and other weapons of mass destruction from the European Continent, and the steady reduction of conventional forces.

They welcome all efforts that contribute to the creation of zones free of nuclear weapons in the Balkans and in other regions of Europe.

In this connection, the two sides recalled their initiatives for the reduction of military confrontation on the European Continent.

Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou stressed the significance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. They emphasized their conviction that the conference can make an important contribution to the reduction of tensions on the continent and thus to a substantial improvement of the international situation.

They are convinced that given the goodwill of all participants and the equal treatment of the proposals of all parties, positive results can be reached in strengthening the principle of banning the threat and the use of force in international relations, in the reduction of confrontation and strengthening trust among the participating states.

The two sides spoke in favor of a rapid end to the deadlock in the Vienna negotiations on the basis of the principle of undiminished security for all participants, including the countries with a special status that are taking part in the negotiations. Even initial disarmament steps in central Europe would have a favorable influence on the overall international climate under the present conditions.

The GDR and the Hellenic Republic support strict respect for the regulations of the new UN Conference of the Law of the Sea and the accession of all states to the convention.

The settlement of outstanding questions, including those affecting the Aegean, must proceed peacefully in line with the norms of international law.

The two sides stressed the need for strict respect for the principles and clauses of the UN Charter, the decisions of the United Nations, the norms of international law, and the principles and clauses of the Helsinki Final Act.

Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou underlined the desire of their states to continue and strengthen the CSCE process introduced with the Helsinki Final Act. They believe that adherence to the Helsinki Final Act in all its provisions and a strict respect for all the principles formulated in it points is the way toward making Europe a continent of secure peace and exemplary cooperation among states with different social orders and of happiness for its inhabitants.

Proceeding from their commitment to the goals and principles of the UN Charter, the two sides underlined the significance of the UN organization for equal international dialogue, for collective efforts of the states to strengthen peace, international security and equal cooperation, for arms limitation and disarmament, and for the solution of other urgent questions of the present day.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the UN Organization, they declare their determination, together with the other UN members, to work to guarantee the rights to peace, security and a dignified life for all.

The two men expressed deep concern about the fact that the Cyprus crisis is still unsolved and thus threatens peace and security in the region. They emphasized that the only solid basis for a speedy, just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem is a strict respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus and the withdrawal of all foreign troops in line with the corresponding resolutions of the UN general assembly and the UN Security Council. They condemned the unilateral proclamation of the "Turkish Republic of North Cyprus," which is legally invalid, the so-called exchange of ambassadors between Turkey and the Turkish-Cypriot leadership and every illegal and unilateral step which is contrary to the decisions of the Security Council. They strongly support the immediate implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 541 and 550. They stress the efforts of the UN secretary general for a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem in accordance with the mandate of the Security Council.

Both sides support a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict, which must include the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to the founding their own independent state, as well as the right of all other states in the region to peace and security. Such a comprehensive settlement can only be achieved through negotiations involving the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The GDR and the Hellenic Republic advocate the convening of an international Middle East conference under UN auspices.

In their agreement with UN resolutions, the two interlocutors support the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and the securing of the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of that state.

In connection with the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war, both sides called for an end to hostilities and a peaceful settlement to the conflict.

They strongly condemned the dangerous worsening of the situation in South Africa as a result of the aggressive policy of the inhuman racist regime and all forms of racism. They affirmed their firm support for the realization of the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence with the application of the relevant UN resolutions, particularly Security Resolution 435/78.

In view of the tense situation in Central America, they expressed their conviction that the region's problems cannot be solved militarily but only politically by the states of the region on the basis of the principles of noninterference in internal affairs, inviolability of frontiers, and the right of the peoples to self-determination. In this connection they strongly support the efforts of the Contadora states.

Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou expressed their deep satisfaction at the substantive negotiations and their results.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, invited the president of the Hellenic Republic, Khristos Sartzetakis; and prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou; for official visits to the GDR. The invitations were accepted with thanks. The date for the visits will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

Honecker Returns to Berlin

LD112001 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1847 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 11 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, returned to the GDR this evening after his state visit to Greece. At the Berlin Schoenefeld Airport Erich Honecker was warmly welcomed by SED Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Joachim Herrmann, Egon Krenz and Erich Mielke; deputy chairmen of the Council of State; Professor Dr Heinrich Homann and Dr Ernst Mecklenburg; deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Dr Herbert Weiz; and state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, Dr Herbert Krolikowski. The charge d'affaires of the Hellenic Republic to the GDR, Kharalambos Papadhopoulos, was also present.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE SOVIETS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD132130 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] The leading GDR representatives Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph see the congratulations of the Soviet Union on the national day of the Republic as an expression of the firm links between both states. A telegram to Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko, and Nikolay Ryzhkov also recalls the 10th anniversary of the friendship treaty. On its basis the very important agreements on cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in science, technology and production came about. The comprehensive peace proposals of the CPSU secretary general were fully supported by the GDR. They offered a great chance for a return to disarmament. The telegram says that the GDR, at the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, will continue to use her strength to prevent a nuclear global conflagration.

HESSIAN-THURINGIAN BORDER MINES EXPLODED

DW141115 Hamburg BILD in German 14 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "GDR Explodes Death Mines"]

[Text] Fulda -- On a stretch of 270 km GDR soldiers have exploded the last mines along the Hessian-Thuringian border. Instead, they established trip wires emitting signals if touched by refugees.

1985-1986 SED PARTY ELECTIONS BEGIN 14 OCT

LD151847 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0303 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 14 Oct (ADN) The 1985-86 SED party elections start today. Special political importance is attached to them in light of the preparations for the 11th party congress which will conclude the next stage in the shaping of an advanced socialist society in the GDR. Marked by a successful record of the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th party congress and the SED program, over 2.2 million SED members and candidates will discuss further tasks and initiatives to strengthen socialism and safeguard peace.

Election meetings will take place until 14 December in 94,000 party groups, 26,754 section party organizations, and 58,247 basic organizations. Participants will give accountability reports and new elections of the executives will be held according to the election directive and election order passed by the Central Committee.

As noted by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee at the 10th Central Committee session, it is the party elections' fundamental concern to focus the party on the requirements of the future, to increase its fighting strength, and to give all comrades the requisite qualifications so they can actively participate.

ERG'S TODENHOEFER REBUKED FOR 'SLANDER', 'LIES'

LD131505 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1415 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN) -- As reported by many mass media outlets in the FRG, Todenhoefer, CDU/CSU disarmament spokesman, has once again spread the slander that the GDR is participating in a "Soviet space weapons program." Concerning this, the GDR authorities have declared that this great lie was disseminated by Mr Todenhoefer to disguise on behalf of his backers that extreme circles in the FRG, contrary to all warning voices of reason, want to throw themselves headlong into the adventurous and dangerous U.S. "star wars" program.

Just like all leading personalities in the FRG Government, Herr Todenhoefer knows that since the appearance of the SDI plans, the GDR has been an uncompromising opponent of the "star wars" plans, and is in favor of the exploration of space for peaceful purposes.

LOEFFLER MEETS WITH PRC CULTURE MINISTER 15 OCT

LD152256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1512 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (ADN) -- The intensive discussions of the last few days about the expansion of cultural relations between the GDR and China have been fruitful. This was noted today during a further meeting between Kurt Loeffler, state secretary and first deputy culture minister, and PRC minister of culture Zhu Muzhi.

At the end of the GDR politician's visit, Zhu Muzhi emphasized that the increase of cultural and artistic exchanges in all areas is an important contribution to improving cooperation and friendship between the two countries.

Before returning to Beijing, Kurt Loeffler visited Nanking and held talks with members of the Jiangsu provincial government.

SCHUERER RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE'S DOS SANTOS

LD142036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 14 Oct (ADN) -- In the currently volatile international situation, it is necessary for every one to be on their guard and to live up to their responsibility in the struggle against the danger of a nuclear inferno. This was stressed in Berlin today by Gerhard Schuerer candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mozambican Frelimo Party.

There is an urgent need for concrete steps to prevent the militarization of space, for an end to the arms race on earth, for the limitation and reduction of armaments on the basis of equality and equal security, such as were put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev.

At the start of several days of talks, the two politicians affirmed the willingness of the GDR and Mozambique to strengthen their political, economic, and scientific-technological cooperation.

SRV DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT, DISCUSSIONS

LD141323 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1120 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 14 Oct (ADN) -- A delegation of the SRV National Assembly arrived in the GDR today. The deputation, under the leadership of Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice chairman of the Council of State, is taking up an invitation from Horst Sindermann, the president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

During their 1 week stay in the GDR, the guests will hold an exchange of experiences on the work of the supreme popular representative bodies of both countries, and also visit the Bezirke of Frankfurt and Potsdam.

SINDERMANN, DELEGATION RECEIVED IN FINLAND

LD151917 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0937 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Helsinki, 15 Oct (ADN) -- Official talks on the way the parliaments of Finland and the GDR work and on the state of interparliamentary relations and activities began today in Helsinki. The delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, led by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, which arrived in Helsinki yesterday, was cordially received in the parliament by Parliament President Erkii Pystynen and the chairmen of the parliamentary groups. Erkii Pystynen underlined the great importance of parliamentary contacts as part of the world-wide political dialogue in helping safeguard peace and international understanding. Today's program provides for a meeting with Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa and the chairman of the City Assembly of Helsinki.

NEGATIVE FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE FIGURES RELEASED

LD160827 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] During the first 9 months of this year our foreign trade balance figured in dollars was almost $500 million less favorable than during the same period last year. This has been stated by Imre Dunai, deputy minister of foreign trade, who said that while a year ago we had a positive balance of $335 million, this year our trade balance shows a deficit of $160 million. Imports have increased by approximately 15 percent, while exports are almost 5 percent less than a year ago.

There has been a marked improvement since September. As a result, our foreign trade balance will be positive by the end of December, said the deputy minister of foreign trade. Our ruble-figured foreign trade has developed much better: During the first 9 months exports increased by almost 12 percent and there was a positive balance of R105 million.

EUROPEAN CULTURAL FORUM OPENS IN BUDAPEST

LD151026 Budapest International Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] The European Cultural Forum has opened at Budapest's Congress Center. The representatives of the 33 European and two North American Helsinki Final Act signatories were greeted by Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar. In his welcoming speech, the premier expressed our country's gratitude for the confidence expressed by the Madrid onference when it decided to designate Budapest as the venue of the cultural forum.

He said that the Hungarian Government had responsibly prepared for the forum in order to provide favorable conditions for its work. The cultural forum is being staged when the process of international detente is being seriously threatened. The Hungarian premier expressed his hope that the conference will contribute to strengthening detente.

Lazar Address

LD151622 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Unidentified correspondent's report on proceedings at the 15 October European Cultural Forum held in Budapest Congress Center; Premier Gyorgy Lazar's recorded remarks contained within quotation marks]

[Excerpts] The flags of the 35 participating countries are decorating the Patria Hall of the Budapest Congress Center, and as traditionally are in alphabetical order of the names in French of the states represented

Minister of Culture Bela Koepeczi, who is chairing today's session, greeted the participants in French and then, at his request, the head of protocol escorted Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar to the chairman's table, where he greeted the European Cultural Forum on behalf of the Hungarian Government. In his introduction he spoke about the fact that we have always regarded the exchange of cultural values and cultural ties as an important means of promoting understanding among peoples. He drew attention to the fact that the cultural forum is starting its work when the process of detente is under threat.

"In this situation the peoples of Europe and the world are justifiably paying close attention to all endeavors which serve to strengthen peaceful coexistence and international security. Our government, together with all political factors feeling a sense of responsility for the fate of mankind, together with all peace-loving people, greets and supports the initiatives directed at curbing the arms race and the radical reduction of the number of nuclear weapons opposing each other."

"We believe that every country has its own responsibility and task in maintaining international dialogue, restoring the atmosphere of mutual confidence, and continuing the process of detente."

Gyorgy Lazar went on to say that among the representatives of the 35 countries, a constructive exchange of opinions and fruitful dialogue will no doubt develop. He added the following:

"We are of course fully aware that there are differences in ideological and political perceptions on a number of issues among the representatives of countries with different social systems. All the results of the Helsinki process so far show, however, that despite differences of opinion, we can find political and cultural solutions which do not harm the endeavors of a single country, as they build on common interests and on the principle of concensus."

The conference represents small and large countries, fortunate ones, and countries with a turbulent past, Gyorgy Lazar said. We believe, nevertheless, that every culture has a merit and value of its own, and is therefore justified in expecting its intellectual and cultural achievements to become accessible to other nations as well, the premier said, referring to the Helsinki Final Act. He ended his speech by summing up the attitude of the Hungarian Government in the following vein:

"In the spirit of its cultural policy, the Hungarian People's Republic is open to all cultural values of a humanistic nature of Europe and the world, and devotes significant material subsidies to make these treasures accessible. Perhaps it will not be seen as immodest on our part if we say that Hungary has not only enjoyed the cultural wealth created by other European countries, but has contributed over the centuries to the enrichment of these common intellectual treasures. Our government has an interest in ensuring that the cultural forum starting today should successfully fulfill its mission in the Helsinki process, that it should contribute to the strengthening of the awareness of common treasures, to cooperation among states, and to the further expansion of ties among people pursuing cultural activities.

After the morning's recess Bela Koepeczi, minister of culture and head of the Hungarian delegation, again took the chair. The second point of the agenda was the submission of general statements. First to speak was the representative of one of the smallest countries of Europe, Liechtenstein.

He was followed by the head of the Romanian delegation. In his introduction he recalled that the forum is being staged on the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki conference, at a time when the continuation of a dialogue among nations is more important now then ever before. Our most important task is to halt the arms race and to start the disarmament process.

Authorities Ban 'Counter-Forum'

AU152029 Paris AFP in English 1926 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, Oct 15 (AFP) -- Hungarian authorities today at the last minute banned a meeting organized here by the Helsinki International Human Rights Federation, which was to hold a three-day meeting on censorship, minority rights and exiled writers.

A hotel conference room had been rented and participants to the Helsinki group's "cultural symposium" had already arrived here when the meeting was outlawed, on charges that it would disturb the "Cultural Forum" held here by the member nations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

Hungarian authorities said they had agreed to the CSCE conference, gathering delegations of up to 80 people from the 35 nations which signed the Helsinki accords, but they had not agreed to a "counter-forum" organized by private groups.

It is the first time that the CSCE has held a conference in an East bloc country.

AUSTRIA'S STEGER MEETS LAZAR, OTHERS

LD130456 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI) -- Invited by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, Norbert Steger, vice-chancellor of the Republic of Austria and minister of trade and industry, paid a visit to Hungary on October 10-12.

Norbert Steger met Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP.

The Austrian vice-chancellor held talks with Ministers Zoltan Juhar of internal trade, Laszlo Kapolyi of industry, Peter Veress of foreign trade, and with Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. He visited factories and attended discussions at which Hungarian and Austrian company managers reviewed questions of cooperation and direct border zone trade.

Jozsef Marjai and Norbert Steger assessed at a closing discussion Saturday the experiences of the visit and determined joint tasks.

Norbert Steger and his delegation left Hungary on Saturday [12 October].

Steger Interview

LD131433 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 12 Oct 85

[From the "168 hours -- Political Magazine" program: interview which Austrian Vice Chancellor Norbert Steger by Ivan Bedoe [not further identified]; date and place not given -- Steger's answers in German with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Bedoe] Norbert Steger held talks in Budapest with the leaders of the Hungarian Government this week. He was accompanied by the leaders of several large Austrian enterprises. Did this mean that new business deals were also discussed, I asked.

[Begin recording] [Steger] In my view, the most important thing is that we should always find the most up-to-date forms of cooperation; thereby, through joint endeavors, raising the already good relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Austria to an even higher level. For me the political talks held with Deputy General Secretary Nemeth, Premier Lazar, and Deputy Premier Marjai were particularly important. All in all, it seems to me that as a result of the 5-year plan currently being prepared in Hungary, greater emphasis will be put on international cooperation. In certain branches of the economy I am sure that Austria can contribute to this.

[Bedoe] Which branches are these? Are we talking about new, large investment projects or only about building more hotels?

[Steger] I find closer cooperation in energy policy particularly interesting, especially regarding the production of electricity and water power. Cooperation is also very interesting in the spheres of developing the infrastructure of road haulage, in various areas of engineering, in the construction industry, and in telecommunications.

[Bedoe] Can you mention some specific plans?

[Steger] Naturally I could, but I will not do so as a matter of principle. The plans should be announced by the economic organizations themselves.

[Bedoe] Then let me ask about something else: There is a long-standing Hungarian complaint that our goods meet administrative obstacles in the Austrian market. Have you made progress in sorting this out?

[Steger] First of all, I must say that Hong Kong, Singapore, and Austria are the most liberal places in the world for allowing foreign goods in. It must not be forgotten, however, that the Austrian market offers opportunities first and foremost to those who can offer something better than their competitors. Hungary can do this in certain spheres; for example, with food products, but less so with industrial goods, particularly consumer goods. Thus, as regards the obstacles which do arise occasionally, I am personally in favor of finding general political considerations, special opportunities, and special regulations for Hungary in particular.

[Bedoe] The transfer of technology is a particularly contentious aspect of this issue.

[Steger] Look, as long as it relates to Austrian technology, there are no obstacles. When, however, we are also buyers, then we must keep to the regulations of the country selling the goods. Otherwise, we would not receive this technology either. In certain cases, however, we can also solve this problem; let us say, in case of doubt, we shall deliver Austrian technology. [end recording]

INDIA'S GANDHI, FALUVEGI DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

LD131426 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has received Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, who is New Delhi in connection with the days of the Hungarian economy. Primarily the two politicians discussed the expansion of Hungarian-Indian relations and the possibilities for extending economic cooperation.

MARJAI, SFRY'S BRAJOVIC DISCUSS CLOSER TIES

LD151908 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Hungarian-Yugoslav negotiations have opened in the Parliament building. Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Radivoje Brajovic, head of government of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro, are evaluating Hungarian-Yugoslav relations and are discussing ways of expanding economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation.

Lazar Receives Brajovic

LD151834 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 15 (MTI) -- Today Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, met Radivoje Brajovic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro of the SFRY, currently on an official friendly visit to Budapest. The cordial friendly meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and Deputy Foreign Minister Miklos Barity. Present was Milovan Zidar, Yugoslav ambassador to Budapest.

SRV DELEGATION CONCLUDES FRIENDSHIP VISIT

BK141058 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] The delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly led by its chairman Nguyen Huu Tho left Budapest on Monday [14 October], concluding its 4-day official friendship visit to Hungary.

During its stay the delegation was received by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidium of the People's Republic of Hungary. Speaking at the reception, Mr Pal Losonczi fully supported the proposals of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. He also affirmed Hungary's unswerving solidarity with Vietnam.

The Vietnamese National Assembly delegation held talks with the delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly and visited several economic and cultural establishments in Budapest and other localities.

BRIEFS

COAL DELIVERY PROBLEMS -- The Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen County people's control committee, in a discussion of the coal supply problems of the county, has found that to date the Borson Coal Mines Enterprise's coal deliveries are lagging behind by 7,000 metric tons. Some 30,000 people have found it impossible to use their coal vouchers for coal purchases; there is a registered waiting list; and the purchase limit is 30 quintals. The situation is tense both in the coal wholesale yards and among the people. On one occasion, a fistfight broke out in front of people's inspectors when 500-600 people were waiting in a line for their allotment of 20,000 metric tons of coal, the monthly supply. Speculators got in the act by using false names; efforts are continuing to crack down on them. [Summary] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 10 Oct 85 LD]

COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS: PARTICIPATION, RESULTS

Vote Results Announced

LD151551 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1525 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] The State Electoral Commission has announced the results of the Sejm elections of the Polish Peoples Republic which were conducted on 13 October.

The number of those eligible to vote in all constituencies totaled 26,065,497. In the ballot for candidates on the district electoral lists, 20,554,182 voters participated, which is 78.86 percent of those eligible to vote. There were 20,489,086 valid votes cast.

In the ballot for candidates on the National Electoral List, 20,493,633 voters took part, or 78.64 percent of those eligible to vote. There were 20,435,909 valid votes cast for the candidates on the National Electoral List.

Urban on Press, Prisoners

LD152034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Grazyna Zielinska report on Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban news conference held in Warsaw on 15 October Urban's recorded remarks contained within quotation marks]

[Excerpts] Jerzy Urban's meeting with journalists today was fully devoted to issues connected with Sunday's Sejm elections. First, he presented detailed but unofficial data on the election turnout.

Minister Urban then commented on some Western press reports on the elections. He said that when forecasts concerning a mass boycott of the Sejm elections were not confirmed, the mass media claimed that the turnout for the elections was lower than the authorities had expected. For example, such information was broadcast by the BBC and by Paris radio. According to the spokesman, their reports were false.

Another report carried by LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, said that those Poles benefitting from the regime, of those who had been intimidated, voted. There is, however, no proof of such intimidation for voting in the elections. Concerning attempts to impose dishonest pressure on voters, the government spokesman gave the following example:

"According to information supplied by PAP journalists, Jan Rulewski [Solidarity leader] did not vote. In fact, he walked from one polling station to another. He agitated against voting, and wrote down licence plate numbers of cars in an attempt to create an impression that he was monitoring those who came to vote. This undoubtedly is a method of intimidation, suggesting that the opposition will remember these people."

Western papers also carried various absurd reports on so-called estimates of the election turnout as supplied by the underground, in the name of Solidarity. Here is an example:

"AFP says that the communique delivered by the Solidarity underground to the Western press assessed the election turnout in Warsaw at 1330 as 14-20 percent lower than the elections in June 1984. This communique was signed by Konrad Bielinski, an underground Solidarity leader in the capital.

I now [word indistinct] want to say that this was obviously invented information, for in fact, in the morning the turnout was very clearly higher than in the people's councils' elections. It seems that those who are questioning the election results are now using the official turnout figures which they questioned earlier. There is no mention in this communique that this was false data. The data that was questioned at the time is now being compared with other data, which they have invented. Bielinski said that the turnout is lower by 12 or so percent than the total he first announced. He then announced a turnout so low it would mean almost nobody voted in Warsaw before lunch."

A number of questions expressed interest in the number of political prisoners in Poland and the number of people arrested immediately before or during the elections. "Right now there are 258 persons in Poland under temporary arrest for various deeds of a political nature, 58 such persons who have been sentenced, and there are still 11 people who were not amnestied in 1984 -- this makes 327 people. This data covers up to 13 October, when various attempts to disrupt the course of the elections in various cities resulted in various people being detained. Two were put under temporary arrest and investigations are continuing on their cases, and one was punished with a fine imposed by a misdemeanor court. In total, 28 people were sentenced or detained on 13 October for attempts to disrupt the elections, but some of them will be freed today."

Question: Who were the people who attacked young demonstrtors in Nowa Huta with batons on the day of the elections?

"Nobody attacked anyone. It was simply the forces of order, made up partly by members of the Voluntary Militia Reserve and partly by social activists. They did not have police batons. Political demonstrations require permission; these demonstrators had no permit. On the day of the elections no demonstrations were allowed and no permits were given. These are the legal reasons for the action aimed at restoring calm in the city.

Walesa on Voter Turnout

AU151827 Paris AFP in English 1819 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Oct 15 (AFP) -- Solidarity chief Lech Walesa said today that the banned union's call for a boycott of last Sunday's legislative elections had been followed by as many persons as boycotted the 1984 municipal elections -- 40 percent of the electorate, according to opposition estimates. In a statement read from his home in Gdansk, Mr. Walesa said that "millions of Poles did not vote" in an election that "the authorities tried to turn into a plebiscite for their policy of so-called normalisation."

Basing his estimate on "still incomplete" results from independent checking committees set up by Solidarity supporters, Mr. Walesa said that "the boycott was followed by 35 to 50 percent of electors in the big cities," and particularly by "the younger generation, the Solidarity generation." He said the national average turnout "should be markedly the same as that for the municipal elections" of June 1984, for which the opposition had also called a boycott. Solidarity estimated the municipal voter turnout at 60 percent, against the official figures of 75 percent.

Mr. Walesa said the lastest electoral boycott was all the more significant as "these elections took place in an atmosphere of increased pressure on citizens, of intimidation, and of noisy and expensive propaganda," and also as "before and during the vote many persons were arrested or questioned throughout Poland." He said that one of the main lessons of the election was "the fresh confirmation that the changes in the awareness and behavior of Poles after August 1980 are of an irreversible nature and no one can annihilate the 'spirit of August.'"

Politburo on Sejm Elections

LD152207 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] The PRPZ Central Committee Politburo has met in session to acquaint itself with a report on the course of the Sejm elections. It was decided that conclusions from the election campaign would be presented at the 22d Central Committee Plenum. The Sejm election was an important event in the life of the whole nation, and its results are confirmation that the idea of national accord, cooperation among broad circles of society in overcoming crises, and progress in the process of socialist renewal has been met with public recognition. The Politburo underscored the atmosphere of dignity and responsibility in which the elections proceeded. It conveyed words of appreciation to all citizens who took part with a feeling of patriotic duty. It also expressed recognition for activists of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, social organizations, and everyone who contributed through competent work to the efficient course of the election campaign and to the act of voting itself. The Politburo thanked echelons, organizations and all party members for their work and attitude during the election campaign.

A program for consolidating and developing a new system for the national economy in the years 1986-90 submitted by the government was examined and approved. It takes into account experiences gained as well as the results of the Poznan party and economic conference. While generally approving submitted directions, the Politburo recommended continuation of work on consolidation and improvement of the economic reform, especially on particular rules of financing of enterprises and on working out more efficient mechanisms of close relations between wages and effects of labor.

The Politburo acquainted itsself with the results of a party, state and public review of the cellulose, paper, and printing industry, and the utilization of paper, which was initiated at the 18th Central Committee Plenum. Paper management and the extension of time for publication of periodicals and books, especially textbooks, were critically assessed. The modernization and development of the cellulose, paper, and printing industry, and also further improvements in the collection of waste paper are the basic conditions for visible improvement of paper and printing goods supply. Extensive utilization of conclusions from the review as submitted to central institutions and ministries, and taking them into consideration in a national socioeconomic plan for the next 5 years is indispensable.

GORYWODA CHAIRS MEETING ON FUEL, ENERGY SUPPLY

LD131325 Warsaw PAP in English 2038 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 12 -- Presidium of the Government Planning Commission gathered here today chaired by head of the Commission and Deputy Prime Minister Manfred Gorywoda.

Reviewing the assumptions of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-90 with respect to fuels and energy, it said that under the assumptions, the output of one of Poland's chief national resource, hard coal, will remain basically unchanged in the next five years. But it said brown coal extraction is planned to grow in a greater measure. Supplies of Soviet natural gas will also increase, yet overall supply of fuels and energy will be rising relatively slowly. The Presidium also said Poland must conserve some 21 million tonnes of tonne-coal equivalent (tce).

In the second point on the agenda, the Presidium reviewed the construction development programme until 1990, issuing a positive assessment of it.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU IN PRC, VISIT'S END

Ceausescu Concludes Visit

AU121630 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0901 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing AGERPRES 12/10/1985 -- On Saturday, October 12, Nicolae Ceausescu, general scretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Socialist Republic of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu concluded the visit they paid to the People's Republic of China upon the invitation of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, and Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China.

The departure ceremony took place at the official guest house where a farewell meeting was held between President Nicolae Ceausescu, Mme Elena Ceausescu, Li Xiannian and Mme Lin Jiamei. Present were also Valentin Ceausescu, Ion Dinca, Stefan Andrei and the other Romanian officials.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Li Xiannian conversed cordially, friendly.

The interview proceeded under the sign of mutual esteem and valuation, of the joint conviction that the RCP and Romanian state leader's visit was an event of utmost importance for the further development of the lasting friendship between the two countries, parties and peoples, a moment of deep satisfaction for the remarkable results of the summit dialogue which open broad prospects for the expansion and deepening of the Romanian-Chinese manysided links, for the benefit of socialist construction in Romania and China, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Ceausescu Cables PRC Leaders

LD121050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing (AGERPRES) 12/10/1985 -- At the end of his official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China, the general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, sent a telegram from aboard the presidential aircraft to Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, and to Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, whereby he warmly thanks for the feelings of friendship and the hospitality he enjoyed during the visit.

On this occasion too, I wish to express our special satisfaction at the results of the visit, at the talks conducted and understandings reached which will undoubtedly have a further impact on the traditional links of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the RCP and the Communist Party of China, between Romania and the People's Republic of China, for the benefit of our two peoples, of the cause of socialism, collaboration and peace in the world, the telegram reads.

Press Release on PRC Visit

LD121101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, AGERPRES 12/10/1985 -- At the end of the official friendship visit, Nicolae Ceausescu RCP general secretary, president of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu paid to the People's Republic of China, a joint press release was issued which shows, inter alia, that during official talks, held in a cordial atmosphere of friendship,

mutual respect and understanding, the party and state leaders of Romania and China underscored the decisive role of summit meetings and talks for the stimulation of the development of Romanian-Chinese relations on multiple planes, emphasized the wish and resolve to further work for the deepening and expansion of the relations of close friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, based on a strict observance and the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in home affairs and mutual advantage.

With regard to the stage of bilateral economic relations, the press release shows that stress was laid with satisfaction on the results scored in recent years in increasing trade exchanges, expanding cooperation in production and in the developing technico-scientific cooperation.

Special attention was given during the talks to the identification of new ways and means which should ensure a further powerful rise in trade exchanges as well as the amplification of economic cooperation on stable, long-term and mutually advantageous bases.

During the visit, an accord between the Romanian Government and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the development of bilateral economic relations over 1986-1990 and a long-term accord between the two governments on major goods exchanges over 1986-1990 were signed as well as other agreements on the expansion of bilateral economic relations.

During the exchange of views on major international issues of common concern, it was shown that Romania and People's China had identical or very close positions on the major issues confronting the contemporary world.

The party and state leaders of the two countries consider that the fundamental problems of the contemporary epoch are the defence of world peace, the struggle against aggression and war, the passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, the cessation of the emplacement of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the withdrawal of the ones in place, the renunciation of any missile and nuclear arms in the other parts of the world, the cessation of space militarization.

Greeting the current talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, they expressed the hope that real, concrete understandings would be reached.

Romania and China consider that although there still is the danger of a world conflagration, the peoples do have the power to avert the outburst of a new war.

The party and state leaders of Romania and China stressed the necessity that the inter-state relations should be steadily based on the principles of observance of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of force and of the threat of force. Romania and China firmly declared against any attempt of interference in the other countries' domestic affairs, for the observance of the peoples' right to choose by themselves their development road, without foreign interference.

The two countries stressed the imperative demand of peaceful settlement of inter-state disputes, for the elimination of the hotbeds of tension in all regions of the world.

The party and state leaders of Romania and China expressed their profound worry about the world economic situation, especially about the main cause of this situation is the current inequitable, unjust and obsolete international economic order.

Under the circumstances, Romania and China declare for a wide, constructive dialogue between the developed countries and the developing ones, within the United Nations organization, for a global settlement of the developing countries' issues, inclusive of the issues of these countries' foreign debts.

Romania and China attach great importance to the participation in international life of the small- and medium-sized countries, non-aligned states and developing countries.

Romania and China declare for increasing the role of the world organization in the settlement of the big issues of contemporary world.

Emphasizing their satisfaction at the close collaboration established on an international plane between Romania and China, the two countries' party and state leaders decided that the contacts and consultations between them in this domain be intensified and the cooperation between them within the UN and the other international organizations be extended.

The party leaders of the two countries reiterated the firm determination of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Chinese Communist Party to develop the relations between them as well as the wish of the two parties to further expand the collaboration with communist and workers' parties, based on equal rights, mutual regard, noninterference in internal affairs, observance of every party's right to independently decide on its policy, according to the condition in the country where it carries on activity.

The party and state leaders of the two countries expressed their full satisfaction at the talks conducted and fruitful results of the official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

President Nicolae Ceausescu extended to Hu Yaobang, Li Xiannian and Zhao Ziyang invitations to visit the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitations were accepted with pleasure. The dates of the visits are to be established subsequently.

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S DPRK VISIT, MEETINGS

Ceausescu Arrives in DPRK

AU121628 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang AGERPRES 12/10/1985 -- RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Ceausescu arrived, Saturday, October 12, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for an official visit of friendship at the invitation of the general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, the president of the DPR of Korea, Kim Il-song.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by President Kim Il-song and Mme Kim Song-ae who warmly greeted the distinguished Romania guests to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The two party and state leaders who had a friendly handshake and warmly hugged. [sentence as received]

Also greeted were Valentin Ceausescu, Ion Dinca, Stefan Andrei.

The red-carpet arrival ceremony at Pyongyang's Sunan Airport reserved for heads of state was held in a festive atmosphere.

After the official arrival ceremony, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, Mme Elena Ceausescu and Mme Kim Song-ae left the airport and were driven to Pyongyang -- the capital of the DPR of Korea.

At the Pokhoawon Palace -- the residence reserved for the Romanian people's distinguished messengers -- President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu cordially discussed with President Kim Il-song and Mme Kim Song-ae.

The two party and state leaders voiced their pleasure to meet again, to continue -- in Pyongyang this time -- the top-level dialogue on the development of the Romanian-Korean friendly and cooperative relations, on cooperation between the two countries in the international arena, for the benefit of the two peoples, of peace and understanding among nations.

The visit that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu are paying to the DPR of Korea -- the fourth by the RCP and Romanian state leader to that country -- is another expression of the good Romanian-Korean ties, of the common wish to raise their traditional relationship to a higher level.

Kim Il-song Hosts Reception

AU121626 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1551 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang AGERPRES 12/10/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu met with President Kim Il-song during a formal call.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, of mutual esteem and understanding.

In honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Mme Elena Ceausescu, President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave a reception.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song raised toasts.

Ceausescu, Kim Il-song Meet

AU131506 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Today is the second day of the official friendship visit paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the DPRK.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, today had talks with Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and DPRK president. The two party and state leaders expressed satisfaction with the new Romanian-Korean summit dialogue and stressed the particular significance of the current talks specifying that they will go down as an important event in the development of relations of traditional Romanian-Korean cooperation and will contribute to strengthening friendship and solidarity between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

The two party-state leaders also discussed a number of questions pertaining to Romanian-Korean cooperation and stressed that bilateral relations have experienced an upward evolution at various levels and that broad possibilities exist for deepening economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation that can be turned to good account in the future to the benefit and in the interest of accelerating socialist construction in the two countries and implementing their programs and goals in socioeconomic development.

During the meeting, the two sides also exchanged views on current issues of the communist and workers movement. They stressed the determination of the two parties to develop relations with the Communist and Workers Parties based on the principles of full equality, cooperation, and respect for each party's right to decide its political line independently, as well as its revolutionary strategy and tactics in keeping with the specific conditions in its own country, and to contribute to the assertion of these new principles and to strengthening their unity and cooperation to the benefit of the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

During the talks, Comrade Kim Il-song referred to the proposals for the peaceful reunification of Korea and spoke about the latest initiatives and efforts made to achieve a dialogue between the north and south of the country.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the active solidarity of our party, people, and country with the just cause of the Korean people and the support for Comrade Kim Il-song's initiatives aimed at beginning a broad dialogue and at the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song expressed warm thanks for the support granted by our party and state leader personally, by the party and Romanian people, and by Socialist Romania for achieving a peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea.

The talks between the two party and state leaders took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Boat Tour, Luncheon Held

AU131503 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Following the invitation of their DPRK hosts, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, together with Comrade Valentin Ceausescu, visited areas in the neighborhood of Pyongyang aboard a vessel [Nava] this morning.

At noon, a lunch was given in honour of the high-ranking Romanian guests. Taking place in a cordial atmosphere, both the visit and the luncheon were also occasions to continue the Romanian-Korean summit dialogue.

OFFICIAL Talks with Kim Il-Song

AU141531 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Official talks took place in Pyongyang this morning between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and DPRK president. The talks were attended on the Romanian side by Comrades Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy premier of the government; Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy premier of the government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Paula Prioteasa, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Constantin Mitea and Ion Licu, counselors to the party secretary general and president of the republic; and Constantin Iftodi, ambassador of the SR of Romania in Pyongyang.

On the Korean side the talks were attended by Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and premier of the Administration Council; Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Republic; (name indistinct), member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and first vice premier of the Administration Council; Kim Pok-sin, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the Administration Council; Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the party Central Committee in charge of international affairs; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic relations; and Cho Yong-kuk, ambassador of the DPRK in Romania.

Comrade Kim Il-song again extended a warm welcome to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and stressed that the visit our party and state leader is paying, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the DPRK will go down as an important event in the chronicle of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks on his behalf and on behalf of Comrade Elena Ceausescu for the warm and enthusiastic welcome they were given on friendly Korean soil and stressed that he views this as an expression of the lasting sentiments of friendship, esteem, and appreciation mutually harbored by the Romanian and Korean peoples.

During the talks, the two sides exchanged views on the results of the visit and the understandings that have been concluded and stressed that these results will open up new prospects for elevating Romanian-Korean cooperation and collaboration to an even higher level. Within this framework, the two sides emphasized the significance of intensifying long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000 to ensure greater stability and new and broad prospects for cooperation in these areas.

The sides also stressed the need to expand relations in the field of science and other areas of common interest. The two party-state leaders assessed with satisfaction the results of the visit and expressed the conviction that the further expansion and diversification of relations between Romania and the DPRK, and between the RCP and the WPK, are in the interests and to the benefit of both countries and peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, cooperation, and peace throughout the world.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

Ceausescu Visits Exhibition

AU141540 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1313 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/10/1985 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu visited the exhibition of achievements of the socialist construction, recently opened in Pyongyang. They visited the pavilions of the electronics, machine building, chemical, and pharmaceutical industries as well as other leading sections of the exhibition.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu appreciated the products on display, warmly congratulating the hosts for the successes of the Korean people in the economic development of its fatherland.

The visit brought to the fore the wide possibilities at hand for an amplification of the collaboration and the interest in fishing new domains of collaboration, setting out from the enhanced potential of the two countries' economies, from the achievements in various sectors of joint interests.

On October 14, in the evening, President Nicolae Ceausescu visited zones in the central part of Pyongyang, that offered a telling image of the development undergone by the capital city of the Democratic Korea. He visited the Palace of Congresses, the Palace of Sports and other buildings. President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the preoccupation of the town planners, architects and builders with blending harmoniously the multiple functions of the buildings with interiors proving taste and a modern architectonic line.

Friendship Rally Addressed

AU141541 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1526 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang, AGERPRES 14/10/1985 -- A meeting of Romanian-Korean friendship was held in Pyongyang on October 14. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song delivered speeches on the occasion to the ovations of a large number of people gathered in the central square of the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Protocol Signed

AU142122 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2028 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Spelling of all Korean names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang AGERPRES 14/10/1985 -- Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of Romania, had working talks in Pyongyang with Yon Hion-muk, first vice-premier of the Administration Council, with vice-premiers, with ministers, and analyzed ways and means of turning to advantage the possibilities offered by the economic potential of the two countries in various domains of mutual interest.

On Monday Ion Dinca and Yon Hion-muk signed the agreement between the two countries on goods exchanged and payments in 1986-1990 between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Paula Prioteasa, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Zon Il-chun, deputy minister of external economic affairs, also signed a protocol on bilateral collaboration ventures in the next period.

Elena Ceausescu Meets Scientists

AU142125 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2030 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang AGERPRES 14/10/1985 -- Academician Elena Ceausescu D Sc., first deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, received in Pyongyang a delegation of scientists of the DPR of Korea.

The delegation included Kim Pok-sin, vice-premier of the Administration Council, Li Za-fang, chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Committee, other executives of scientific bodies of the DPR of Korea.

Views were exchanged on the possibilities of amplifying the ways and means of collaboration, of solving the questions of the development plans of raw materials for the better capitalization of the two countries' material reserves.

Ceausescu Concludes Visit

AU150922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0908 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang, (AGERPRES) 15/10/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu concluded the official friendship visit they paid to the DPR of Korea, at the invitation of Kim Il-Song, general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the DPR of Korea.

The atmosphere of understanding, friendship and warm hospitality of the visit, as well as the fruitful results of the talks are reflected in the "long-term accord of economic and technico-scientific collaboration and cooperation until 2000 between Romania and the DPR of Korea" signed by the two party and state leaders as well as in other documents of the visit.

The distinguished messengers of the Romanian people were seen off at the airport by president Kim Il-song and Mme Kim Song-ae, who warmly bid farewell, by the plane's ramp, to President Nicolae Ceausescu and to Mme Elena Ceausescu.

The presidential aircraft took off at 11:00 hours, local time, heading for the homeland.

Ceausescu Welcomed Home

AU151509 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, today returned to Bucharest from official friendship visits to the PRC at the invitation of Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Comrade Li Xiannian, PRC president, and to the DPRK at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the DPRK.

Our party and state leader was accompanied on this visit by Comrades Valentin Ceausescu, Ion Dinca, Stefan Andrei, and other officials.

The arrival ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport, the official lounge of which was decorated with the country's and party's flags which framed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's portrait.

Upon arrival, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee; by Central Committee secretaries; by members of the party Central Committee, State Council, and government; by leaders from central institutions, mass and civic organizations, and by generals.

The charges d'affaires of the PRC and DPRK and members of the two embassies were also present at the airport.

Also present at the airport were numerous Bucharest residents, who gave long cheers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, thus expressing their feelings of profound esteem and regard toward the party secretary general and president of the Republic and their deep gratitude for his activity devoted to the constant progress of the homeland and to increasing the role and prestige of Romania in the world.

There were enthusiastic chants of "Ceausescu-RCP; our esteem and our pride," "Ceausescu-Romania," and "Ceausescu-peace."

The Bucharest residents who were at the airport expressed their profound satisfaction, and that of all our people, with the new mission of peace, friendship, and cooperation and with the particular results of the official friendship visits paid to the PRC and DPRK, visits which are part and parcel of the realistic and constructive foreign policy promoted by our party and state.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu responded with friendship to the cheers and ovations by the numerous Bucharest residents present at Otopeni Airport. Pioneers devotedly offered flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY 'TO GROW MORE THAN TWOFOLD'

AU101000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0947 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/10/1985 -- In the first eight months of the ongoing year, the cooperative small-scale industry in Romania turned out an output worth 10.1 billion lei (that is 1.1 per cent more than in the same period last year). The value of its industrial consumer goods, foodstuffs and services over 1985 as a whole will top 15 billion lei.

This sector of the Romanian economy has developed permanently and its present production is 15 times larger than that of 1965. New small-scale industry enterprises, workshops and departments were set up in all counties. More than 480 million lei were earmarked to update older units and departments and boost production following the employment of large-capacity, highly productive machinery and equipment. Consequently, the number of workshops has amounted to more than 35,000. Noteworthy is also the stride taken in the last 20 years by all the branches of the cooperative small-scale industry: Production in the chemical branch increased 270 times, in metal- and woodworking 39.8 times and 12.9 times respectively, in the light industry 34.3 times and food production 10.7 times.

The number of types of products manufactured by the cooperative small-scale industry, which were marketed through the state trade network, is of more than 4,000, as to only 700 in 1965.

In the next five-year period, the production of the small-scale industry is envisaged to grow more than twofold.

LCY COMMISSION ADOPTS DRAFT REPORT FOR CONGRESS

LD092329 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- At its meeting today, the LCY Central Committee commission for formulating the draft report on the activity of the LCY and LCY Central Committee between the two congresses adopted, though admittedly with certain observations and suggestions, a draft report for the 13th LCY Congress. This document should objectively and realistically assess the degree of what has been realized and achieved in implementing the attitudes of the 12th congress. It should also throw light on the direction of activities in those fields of social life where stronger involvement of the LCY is of crucial significance for the further development of the socialist revolution.

It was said that the critical attitude which had been greatly insisted upon does not mean belittling or keeping silent about everything which had been done, since despite economic difficulties certain results have been achieved in the past 4 years. Actually, the report should not fall below the standard of openness and critical attitude which characterizes the all-party discussion in connection with the 13th session of LCY Central Committee.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES PRICES, POLLUTION

LD111439 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Summary] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- At its session today presided over by Borisav Srebric, the Federal Executive Council discussed the report on the implementation of the law on the system of price control. The Federal Executive Council judged that the law had created basic legislative-legal prerequisites for determining prices on the basis of the long-term economic stabilization program. However, labor organizations, their associations, and other subjects had failed to make any significant contribution to efforts to bring about changes in the process of determining prices. The Federal Executive Council also examined and adopted the report on the polluters of the river Sava by mineral oils. It was stated on this occasion that the main polluters were oil refineries and sewage systems. The Federal Executive Council decided to submit a proposal to the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber to the effect that the republican and provincial assemblies should put all polluters under the obligation to obtain and install within the next 3 years the equipment for purifying effluent. The Federal Executive Council also appointed Milorad Petrovic to be the new director of the Federal Meteorological Institute.

CROATIAN LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES LANGUAGE PROBLEMS

LD142159 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1524 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Zagres, 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium held an extended session today, presided over by Mika Spiljak. Within the framework of implementing its work program, the Presidium discussed ideological trends and political problems in implementing the LC's policy on language. The Presidium is reported to have discussed the need for consistently respecting the principle that citizens should speak and write in the language they wish to and that linguistic wealth and tolerance should be cherished. Limitations should not be imposed and language should not be impoverished in order to reach a so-called linguistic purity, which is contrary to both the development of language and to national equality.

The Presidium condemned nationalistic and other deviations in language in all areas of social life. At the same time it emphasized the need to create more favorable conditions for expert and research work in the field of linguistics. The Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium concluded that attitudes on current tasks in the policy of language should be worked out and endorsed.

It was decided at the Presidium's session that a plenary session of the Croatian LC Central Committee on the Critical Analysis of the Functioning and the Tasks on Further Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management should be held in the second half of November this year. The introductory report will be presented Vladimir Mihaljevic, member of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium.

EMIGRATION, NATIONALISM WORRY KOSOVO LEADERS

Figures for Pristina Given

LD071903 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Pristina, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Pristina Municipality has been reduced, though the process still continues in worrying proportions. Let us say that last year 1,023 members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities left, while in the past 8 months of this year another 410 left. This number includes leading people from associated labor, sociopolitical organizations and provincial institutions, which adds to the process of emigration. From associated labor alone, 408 Serbs and Montenegrins left Kosovo in the last 20 months. This information was presented today at a session of the Assembly of the Pristina Municipality.

Zivojin Patric, chairman of the Municipal Commission for Preventing Emigration, said that it was an encouraging fact that in the past 2 years and 8 months 625 Serbs and Montenegrins have immigrated to Pristina, and that 400 of these people have come to live in Pristina for the first time. It is characteristic that among the returnees there are only eight families while the majority are young people under 30 years of age with secondary school education. Patric also recalled the fact that 121 returnees of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities had found employment and that by the end of the year another 30 returnees would find jobs.

Stating that 151 people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities have emigrated from the Laplje Selo local community in the past 10 years and that 28 families have left in the 4 past years alone, delegate Svetozar Dragovic pointed out that another 16 families from this area have bought building sites or have started building houses outside Kosovo. According to him, particular "credit" for this should be given to uncontrolled buying and selling of Serbian and Montenegrin estates for which Albanians came up as the sole buyers.

Izet Keljmendi stated that the existing Commission for the Prevention of the Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is busy with recording the number of emigrants rather than with eliminating causes which led to the emigration. He suggested that the percentage of students from outside Kosovo who enrolled at the Pristina University should be re-examined, since they reduce the possibility of registration for students of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities at this university, which stimulates emigration.

Tomislav Sekulic believes that the total activity of subjective forces from the local community to the federation on preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is not good enough.

Winding up the discussion, Radman Milosavljevic, president of the Assembly of the Pristina Municipality, said that it is necessary to devote more attention to the employment of returnees, then to eliminating every aspect of pressure on Serbs and Montegrins, and to the further deepening of brotherhood and unity together with the constant improvement of the political and security situation. He also spoke in favor of speeding up the work of compiling additional measures for the prevention of emigration and the program for returnees who want it.

The delegates of the assembly also discussed the economic results in the municipality in the past 8 months and judged that, although there are positive trends, deficits are growing.

LC Commission Analyzes Causes

LD091810 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Pristina, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- As part of the preparations for a forthcoming consultative meeting in the LCY Central Committee, members of the Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work of the League of Communists of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee discussed at a session today a working version of the material "class bases for the activity of antisocialist and anticommunist ideologies in Kosovo."

Apart from a series of suggestions and observations on the material offered, it was said that the situation in this province was characterized by the constant efforts of organied subjective forces on a lasting stabilization of the political and security situation in Kosovo. It was pointed out, however, that the hostile activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists still exists and it was said that they attempt to win a section of the younger generation for their dark objectives. Reference was also made to Serbian nationalism which spreads the idea of Serbs and Montenegrins being threatened and of the lack of posibilities and prospects for those living in Kosovo.

SFRY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

LD141142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2320 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- An SFRY Assembly delegation, led by Miran Mejak, chairman of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, has arrived in Washington at the invitation of the U.S. Congress. Dusan Gligorijevic, Trpe Jakovlevski and Vasilije Radic are among the delegates.

At Washington National Airport the SFRY Assembly delgation was greeted by U.S. Congress representatives, Mico Rakic, Yugoslav Ambassador in Washington, and others.

FRG'S WILLY BRANDT VISITS, MEETS LEADERS

Arrives in Belgrade

LD121442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Oct (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee, Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD, arrived in Belgrade this morning. At Belgrade airport the guest from West Germany was welcomed by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Brandt was also greeted by other prominent personalities from Yugoslav sociopolitical life.

Talks With Zarkovic

LD131341 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2040 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Oct (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today had talks with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, who is visiting our cosuntry at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, were attended on the LCY side by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Aleksandar Sekulovic, head of the LCY Commission for International Cooperation; and Dr Laar Vracaric, head of the President's Office of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and on the SPD side by Horst Ehmke, member of the SPD Executive; Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, member of the European Parliament; Klaus Linderberg, advisor to the SPD chairman; and Karl Heinz Klaer, head of the SPD chairman's office [name and title as received].

During the talks, both sides expressed satisfaction at the successful development of relations between the LCY and the SPD. They reaffirmed their readiness to further promote them, in the interest of the two countries' peoples, and for peace and international cooperation on an equal footing. Views were also exchanged on the most important international issues.

Stress was laid on the importance of the struggle waged by progressive and other forces for peace inthe world and for constructive international cooperation, as well as for resolving the problem of disarmament -- particularly nuclear -- on which a lot of money is being spent, instead of being used on general development in the world.

Both sides noted that continuing the arms race and the possibility of it being transferred to space could have unforeseeable consequences for the security of all countries. They will continue work on the forthcoming summit meeting between the USSR and the United States leading toward reducing tension between the military and political blocs and a return to detente, as well as toward effective accords to halt the arms race and reduce nuclear and other types of potential.

When paying tribute to Brandt for his persistent efforts for peace and a relaxation of international tension over a period of many years, Zarkovic positively assessed the SPD and SED initiative regarding the establishment of a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe as a concrete contribution to disarmament and as an example of cooperation between parties of different ideological and political orientation.

Zarkovic expressed his conviction that these or similar initiatives could lead to general agreements banning the use of chemical and other weapons, which is something Yugoslavia and the LCY have always worked for.

Both sides noted that the economic situation in the world is becoming increasingly complex and that the position of the developing countries is changing from bad to worse. It was said that a dialogue on these issues must be opened between the developed and the developing countries under the UN aegis, and that uncontrolled developments which could entail even more serious problems should be forestalled. In this connection, Zarkovic briefed Brandt on the recent nonaligned ministerial conference in Luanda and on its stands. Zarkovic expressed his conviction that the nonaligned countries have offered a constructive and acceptable platform which should receive the widest possible international support.

Brandt received the information about the nonaligned ministerial conference in Luanda with satisfaction. In so doing, he stressed that the SPD and he personally regard with sympathy and support the actions the Nonaligned Movement is taking to resolve the current world economic problems, especially those along the North-South line.

After the talks Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, gave a formal dinner in honor of SPD Chairman Willy Brandt.

Meets Vlajkovic

LD132127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- In the White Palace at Dedinje today Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, received FRG Social Democratic Party [SPD] Chairman Willy Brandt, who is staying in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. During an in-depth conversation views were exchanged on various aspects of international, political, and economic relations, as well as other international issues.

Satisfaction was expressed over the visit which, it was said, represents a continuity of the useful tradition of meetings between the political personalities of the two cousntries. In this context Willy Brandt used choice words to speak of President Tito, stressing that he had meant a great deal not only to Yugoslavia but also to Europe and the whole world. According to Brandt, President Tito's work makes it incumbent on us to carry it out and pass it on to new generations.

Radovan Vlajkovic briefed his guest in detail on our internal development, on our successes and difficulties, on the stabilization program and our resolve to persist along the present course of promoting socialist democracy, self-management, and equality of our nations and nationalities. Radovan Vlajkovic also informed his guest about some aspects of Yugoslavia's international activity the area of nonaligned policy, which is its lasting orientation. Vlajkovic stressed Yugoslavia's resolve to continue making a full contribution to preserving peace, strengthening security, and developing democratic relations in the world.

As far as the internatinal situation is concerned, Radovan Vlajkovic and Willy Brandt made the assessment that it is difficult but not hopeless. It was stressed that fresh efforts have to be made to end the arms race, while the problems which lie heavily on international relations must be resolved by peaceful means.

Both sides expressed their expectation that the forthcoming Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan meeting will produce positive results. The responsibility of the great powers for the situation in the world was pointed out, but at the same time the need for all countries to make a full contribution to preserving peace was underlined.

In the exchange of views on international economic problems, similar or identical views were put forward by both sides on the need to surmount the present situation and to take concrete steps in this direction. It was said that the nonaligned ministerial conference in Luanda had placed a special emphais on the solution of not only the political, but also the economic problems of the world. Willy Brandt expressed the view that international debt problems require talks on a political level and that the efforts made so far to resolve this problem had not yet produced favorable results.

In Willy Brandt's view, not only a reform but a substantial change of the world financial and monetary system is required.

He said that he was against militarizing space and spoke in favor of peaceful space research. Brandt pointed out the importance of the Nonaligned Movement and the role of nonaligned countries not only in preserving peace, but in establishing more equitable economic relations in the world.

The wish for the expansion of bilateral relations was expressed during the talks. After the talks Willy Brandt was the guest at a luncheon given by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency.

Meets SAWPY President

LD132129 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1352 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 13 (TANJUG) -- President of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia Federal Conference Aleksandar Grlickov had talks here today with President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt, who is currently in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Socialist Alliance.

Grlickov acquainted Brandt with the place and role of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia in the system of socialist self-management. He specially talked about the tasks and activities of the Socialist Alliance, Yugoslavia's largest socio-political organization, in the implementation of the aims of the long-term economic stabilization programme and the preparations for the forthcoming elections for delegate assemblies and assemblies for self-management communities of interest.

Grlickov emphasized the unanimous commitment and the resolve in attempts for the further democratization of overall social and political life in Yugoslavia in which the Socialist Alliance has a special role and responsibility. In this context, Grlickov also spoke about the activities of re-examining and further developing the political system of socialist self-management.

Willy Brandt and other members of the SPD delegation were interested in the concrete aspects of the functioning of Yugoslavia's socio-political and economic system.

In the part of the talk concerning the international situation and the activities of the Socialist Alliance and the SPD on the international plane, the two sides exchanged views on trends in the international workers' movement and the activities of the movement's progressive and democratic parties.

Grlickov and Brandt emphasized the mutual interest in and importance of the further development and diversification of cooperation between the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia and the Social Democratic Party of Germany. Grlickov accepted Brandt's invitation for a Socialist Alliance delegation to attend the next congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

Brandt-Zarkovic Press Conference

AU141732 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and SPD Chairman Willy Brandt held a press conference for domestic and foreign journalists at the Belgrade International Press Center. Branislav Canak reports:

The meeting with numerous representatives of the domestic and foreign press was the occasion for a first, brieft presentation of the content and assessments of the talks held during recent days. In that respect, Willy Brandt said the following:

[Begin Brandt recording in German fading into superimposed Serbo-Croatian translation] Our impression here -- I mean of the SDP and the LCY, and that impression certainly exists on a broader scale in the world -- is that we are expecting similar things of the meeting that will be held in Geneva next month. I think that it is necessary and most important that the meeting take place at all and that in the future the nuclear arsenals be greatly reduced, that the militarization of space be prevented, and also that a ban on nuclear tests be introduced. I heard from Yugoslav friends what is being done wtihin the Nonaligned Movement at the moment after the Luanda ministerial conference. I want to express my profound conviction that it would be very good for Europe, irrespective of whether what is involved is the Europe of the one or the other bloc, if that Europe would strongly support the nonaligned countries, in particular in the two areas in which the nonaligned countries are fighting. One is the struggle against the breaking out of a third world war and the other is the struggle of the nonaligned countries for a new, more just economic order in the world. Here in Belgrade I want not only to express my affinity for the Nonaligned Movement, but also to emphasize my political connection with the Nonaligned Movement. I think that the Nonaligned Movement and Europe, if they prepare themselves well together and work together, have possibilities to do much. [end recording]

What did Willy Brandt say to his hosts?

[Begin Brandt recording] During the talks, we briefed our Yugoslav friends and colleagues on what we are doing at home with regard to the second phase of what we call West-East politics, how we are fighting for the reduction of tension in European relations, and how we are fighting to achieve an ever greater turn toward consultations. I think that it will be very useful if Europe and the world understood such ideas more as a reality and less as pure ideas.

We are living today not only under the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, but I would say, in danger of three different bombs. I would call these the bomb of hunger, the ecological bomb, and the debtor bomb. Of course, we talked in particular about this debtor bomb, because of the situation that is now prevailing.

Finally, I also want to say that there is a mutual interest in the further successful development of relations, both interstate and other relations. Even if there are some obstacles that arise here and there, I think that it is extremely important that they be removed. With regard to the contacts we have and the development of party relations, I think that they are a very good means that can offer a strong contribution to the further development of relations between the two countries in all fields, economic, political, cultural, and others. [end recording]

Expressing satisfaction with Willy Brandt's visit to Yugoslavia, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, pointed out, among other things:

[Begin Zarkovic recording] The talks with Comrade Brandt and his associates were actually a continuation of an old and very useful practice of more frequent meetings and talks between representatives of the LCY, SAWPY, and the SPD which were started by Comrades Tito and Willy Brandt. Through the talks, we expressed the joint striving of our countries and parties for the resumption or detente in the world, for strengthening the atmosphere of detente and negotiations, and for stopping the arms race. Starting from that point, we pointed out the tasks of all progressive parties and all people in the world in the struggle to save humanity from the catastrophe of a new world war.

From that standpoint we also stressed the importance of the forthcoming meeting of Gorbachev and Reagan in Geneva. We noted with satisfaction that the stands adopted by the nonaligned countries at the recent Luanda ministerial conference about the accumulated world economic problems, and particularly about the problems of debts, are more or less identical with the stands and thoughts of Comrade Brandt. In this respect, and on that plane, there are broad possibilities for developing cooperation between our parties and among other progressive and democratic forces in the modern world.

All in all, I think that the talks we had with Comrade Brandt and his associates were very useful and that this was a very successful visit which will strengthen our friendship and have a broader significance. [end recording]

Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and SPD Chairman Willy Brandt also answered several questions by domestic and foreign journalists.

Further on Press Conference

AU151832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Report on press conference held by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Willy Brandt, SPD chairman, in Belgrade on 14 October]

[Excerpts] Answering a question by the REUTER correspondent about the interception and forced landing of the Egyptian airliner in Sicily, Willy Brandt said among other things:

"The only possible just solution of the Middle East problem is attainable only through negotiations and not through violence. The more violence there is between the two sides -- insofar as one can talk about only two sides in the Middle East -- the more difficult will be a return to the negotiating table and a constructive solution."

Asked by the same correspondent to comment on the report that the United States has requested the arrest and extradition of Palestinian representative Al-'Abbas who was in Yugoslavia [koji se nalazio u jugoslaviji], President Zarkovic said among other things:

"Yugoslavia is a sovereign country and it solves all such and similar questions in harmony with its own legal system and its own assessments of all relevant facts. Just as it has dealt in all similar cases, Yugoslav will deal with it this time. Respective state organs will shortly issue a statement on this."

Visit Ends

LD151724 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1909 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, October 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany have similar views on the forthcoming Gorbachev-Reagan meeting and expectations [illegible] meeting of great importance to the whole world.

This was stated by President of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Vidoje Zarkovic and Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt at a press conference in Belgrade today.

Brandt ended the visit and left today. On the last day of the visit he met with member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Stane Dolanc.

Zarkovic laid special emphasis on the importance of Brandt's "Eastern policy" in the struggle for world peace, and the West German statesman on the nonaligned countries' role in efforts for preventing a new war and establishing a more equitable world economic order. Brandt expressed his sympathies for and support of the movement of nonalignment and called on other countries to extend support to its members.

Speaking of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's latest proposals in Paris, Brandt noted that they contain positive points, that everything should not remain only at declarations, and that a serious step should jointly be made towards settling the questions of long- and medium-range missiles and space disarmament.

He also pointed out that a "just settlement of the Middle East problem can only be brought about by means of negotiations, not violence."

Both sides expressed pleasure with Brandt's visit to Yugoslavia and conviction that it would give an impetus to the advancement of Yugoslav-West German relations, whose development is in the interest of both countries.

COMMENTATOR REPLIES TO BULGARIAN CLAIMS

LD081257 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1219 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Nis, October 8 (TANJUG) -- The call to Macedonians and Macedonian writers to renounce their native tongue and national literature is a direct attack on the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the state of the Macedonian people created in the liberation struggle during World War II and the socialist revolution, stressed a commentary aired by Nis radio, Southern Serbia, today.

The commentator pointed out that official Bulgarian historiography has never recognized that struggle, just as it fails to recognize the Macedonian people and the existence of national minorities in Bulgaria. Commentator Dimitar Jotov also recalled that Sofia is exerting pressure on members of the Turkish national minority in Bulgaria to change their minds.

Jotov said that Bulgarian politicians and historians have elevated the fiction of the 1878 Treaty of San Stefano -- under which all so-called Bulgarian provinces were to become part of an autonomous Bulgarian state -- to the pedestal of the brightest national ideal of all Bulgarians.

That is why ranking Bulgarian military and political figures in their speeches now evoke the vow of their grandfathers "to return the usurped lands to mother Bulgaria," the commentator said.

The time when Georgi Dimitrov was in power in Bulgaria and when it was unequivocally stated that the Macedonian question had been finally settled in accordance with the will of the "Macedonian people who obtained their national freedom and national equality in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia" has evidently been forgotten in Bulgaria, said Jotov.